EVENING EDITION

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EVENING EDITION

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U.S. AIR FORCE IN CHINA BEATEN UNMERCIFULLY; IS AFRAID TO RISK DUEL

Press Section of Army Asserts in Week's War Review

FOE'S CRAFT INFERIOR

10 Raiders Engaged Over Kweilin and Lingling Shot Down Decisively

Domei

NANKING, November 13.—The American air force in China suffered heavily at the hands of Japanese air units in aerial combats over Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, and Lingling, Hunan Province, on November 12, the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced in a weekly review of military operations in China.

In aerial engagements over Kweilin on November 2, it is recalled, the Japanese air units inflicted such a heavy blow to the American air force that the latter could not risk another similar venture for some time.

On November 12, 10 enemy raiders, the announcement revealed, were shot down when they were met by Japanese planes over Kweilin and Lingling.

"This smashing American defeat," the announcement stressed, "vividly indicates that the American fighters are far inferior in quality to that of the Japanese Army warplanes."

Meanwhile, the announcement continued, the Japanese Forces, continuing their mopping-up operations in the entire area of Shansi Province, annihilated 3,000 enemy troops, and on November 7, they entered the third period of operations against the Chungking and Red armies in the southeastern sector of Paishan, Shantung Province.

ARGENTINA DECREES NEW CONTROL LAWS

Main Ports Set as Strategic Points; To Restrict Traffic, Communications

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 13.—The Argentine Government, in a Presidential decree issued today, announced that all the principal harbors in the country would be regarded as strategic points. At the same time the Government announced that stringent restrictions would be placed on traffic and communications. The salient points of the Presidential decree read as follows:

All those engaged in marine transportation are required to be registered.

Telegraphic and telephone messages addressed abroad shall be banned when they are regarded harmful to the maintenance of peace in all American countries.

The languages to be used in telegrams shall be limited to Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, French and English.

Telegraphic communications between commercial houses shall be allowed provided that they are connected with business transactions. Communications by the same means between individuals require official permission every time they are made.

An official organ will shortly be organized to control secret communications.

These regulations will go into effect in the immediate future.

Bans U.S. Journals

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 13.—The Argentine Government today announced that the importation of American newspapers shall be prohibited for the time being.

Various American journals have recently been remarkably delayed in delivery here. A local newspaper, the Prensa, today declared that American magazines such as the Life, Time and the Fortune have been delayed to reach here.

Not a single publication has been received here from America since last August.

Big Sea Fight Raging In Gibraltar Waters, Says Tangiers Report

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—According to information reaching here from Tangiers, a large-scale naval battle is being fought in the Gibraltar area and the boom of guns is being heard in Tangiers. However, due to a storm raging there which makes visibility extremely poor, the situation is not clear, adds the information.

REICH AUTHORITIES WATCH BRITISH LIES

Foreign Office Guards Against Intent to Disturb Turkey-Axis Relations

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—The authorities of the German Government have been keeping strict watch on the British publicity agencies which are making frantic efforts to disturb the relations among the Axis and neutral countries in connection with the Allied invasion of French North Africa and the Axis forces' peaceful advance into unoccupied France.

Of late, in connection with the prevailing situation in Europe, the Times, London, observed that the German forces would be forced ultimately to march into Turkish territory.

However, according to the German Foreign Office such a comment was intended to alienate Turkey from the Axis Powers, particularly from Germany, who are now on friendly terms with each other.

That Germany and Turkey are maintaining friendly relations is clear in the fact that President Ismet Inonu emphasized the existing friendly relations between the two countries at the opening ceremony of the Grand National Assembly on November 1, declared the German Foreign Office.

Vichy Press Blasts Allies

Domei

VICHY, November 13.—All newspapers here, in their editorials on Thursday, commented on the unlawful invasion by the Allies of French colonies in Africa.

"The Vichy Government," stated the Moniteur, "discovered a note of President Roosevelt in the American Embassy here which indicated clearly that the policies of the Allies have been nothing but plunder and hypocrisy. The terms 'justice' and 'freedom' are daily employed by the Anglo-Saxons without any legitimate meaning."

"It is apparent," the same paper continued, "that the Allied invasion of French Africa was planned several months before its realization. A Presidential note found in the American Embassy here clearly testified to that fact. If the present war should be lost by the Axis Powers, the whole of Europe will be either placed under Bolshevism or failing that, will have to suffer an economic system benefiting only to the Allies."

Another paper stated: "The latest move adapted by the Axis Powers to counter the new situation is natural in view of the consideration that the Allies have resorted to outrageous acts. The sooner the Germans shatter all the hostile forces in Europe the better will it be for us Europeans who earnestly desire the early arrival of peace."

Movie at Hibiya Hall

The ninth cinema show of the War of Greater East Asia will be held at 6 p.m. on November 24 at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Municipality and the Dai-Nippon Eiga Kyokai. Collections of news reels of the current war and "Godly Soldiers of the Air" will be shown.

Panama Cuts Tie With France

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 13.—The Government of Panama severed diplomatic relations with the French Government, it is reported from the City of Panama today.

Japanese Units Sweep Shantung and Take 1,439 Prisoners

HUGE ARMS SEIZED

Chungking and Communist Soldiers Were Engaged in Fighting Each Other

Domei

SOUTHERN SHANTUNG FRONT, November 13.—In mopping-up operations against the Chungking and Communist armies which had been fighting each other in Chinshui, Shantung Province, the Japanese Forces captured 1,439 enemy troops from November 3 to 11.

Furthermore, the enemy left 1,994 dead on battlefields.

On November 3 when the Japanese Forces operating in the mountainous region of the Penlien area south of Chinshui discovered that he 11th Division of the Chungking army and the First and Fourth Brigades of the Communist Shantung Column were engaged in heavy fighting since the latter part of August in the southwestern sector of Chinshui, Japanese Units initiated a new movement in the southeastern area of Poshan, Shantung, against these enemy forces.

Pushing their drive, the Japanese Units on the morning of November 11 successfully encircled the Fourth Brigade of the Communist Shantung Column under the command of Liao Yung-piao in Yelinchwang, 19 kilometers southwest of Poshan, and crushed the main body of enemy troops.

In this campaign up to the evening of November 11, the Japanese Forces seized 1,036 rifles, 39 light and heavy machine guns, seven trench mortars, seven infantry guns, 1,414 hand grenades, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

FIVE-POINT DEMAND MADE TO CHUNGKING

U.S. Aims to Make Chiang Her Vassal in Return for Withdrawal of Extrality

Yomiuri-Hochi

HONGKONG, November 13.—The recent American declaration of giving up all her extraterritorial rights in China has just been revealed to have been offered in exchange for a five-point demand made by the Washington Government. This revelation is causing a serious concern at Chungking, even among the pro-American leaders, it is reported here.

In this five-point demand, four items were disclosed here as follows:

(1) The Chungking air force shall be under the control of the American forces in China.

(2) All civilian aircraft companies under the Chungking regime shall be taken over by the Americans.

(3) Chungking mechanized forces, if necessity arises shall be placed under the direct command of Britain or America.

(4) Chungking army divisions, numbering 100, shall be put under the joint command of Britain and America. The divisions will sometimes be utilized outside of China.

These items, as it is pointed out even among many of the Chungking leaders are a positive proof of the American intention of making the Chiang-controlled China a vassal state of the United States. Some of them are reported to have said: "We are now having heavier burdens placed on us with the withdrawal of extrality which no longer had existed in its effectiveness.

Urabe Passes Away

Kitaro Urabe, former president of the Tokyo Lawyers' Association, died at 2 p.m., Friday at the age of 75, says the Asahi. Funeral services will take place at 2 p.m. today at his residence at Yono-cho in Saitama Prefecture.

BIG KAMMON TUNNEL TO OPEN TOMORROW; TOOK 6 YEARS' LABOR

Undersea Passage Linking Honshu and Kyushu Proves Japan's Advanced Technique

WORK 4 MONTHS AHEAD

Over ¥50-Million Spent; 3,000,000 Men Used; Many Sacrificed Their Lives

The Kammon undersea tunnel, which connects Honshu and Kyushu, will be formally opened to traffic tomorrow, the Asahi reports. The successful construction of this tunnel bears testimony to Japan's advanced scientific technique.

It must be well remembered, however, that a national expenditure of more than ¥50,000,000 and a labor of the total number of 3,000,000 workers had to be mobilized and 31 lives were sacrificed for this colossal undertaking.

The plan for this enterprise, it is recalled, was first adopted in 1906 at the fifth general meeting of all chambers of commerce and industry of Japan held at the Hakata Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

In 1911 Count Shimpei Goto, the then Railways Minister, ordered the investigation for the construction of the project. At that time, there were three plans in contemplation, namely, the construction of a submarine tunnel, the building of a bridge and the transportation of trains by ships. Isamu Hiroi, Dr. Sakuro Tanabe, Noboru Okano, Kikumatsu Hira and other distinguished authorities of scientific and technical worlds engaged in mapping out respective plans.

From the point of view of expenditure and also from the military view-point, the plan for a tunnel was adopted.

In 1918, approval was given by the Imperial Diet to the plan of launching the enterprise with an expenditure of ¥18,160,000.

As a result of the first World War and also of the great earthquake disaster in Kanto district in 1923, the whole expenditure was cut off in 1924 and the undertaking had to be postponed till the Showa Period.

The first decade of the Showa Period was used for exhaustive investigations on the enterprise. The outbreak of the Manchurian Affair gave an impetus to the plan and a bill calling for an expenditure of $16,120,000 was subsequently passed by the House.

On July 15 in 1936, an office for the works was established in Shimonoseki and the actual construction was launched on September 19

(Continued on Page 2)

TURKS HARD PRESSED TO HOLD NEUTRALITY AS WAR CLOUDS NEAR

President Inonu Before National Assembly Warns People of Impending Danger

ASKS MORE NATIONAL UNITY

Sees Neighbor Countries Already Overrun by American And British Troops

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ISTANBUL, November 12.—In his administrative speech delivered at the Grand National Assembly which met in the beginning of this month, Turkish President Ismet Inonu pointed out the domestic and international situation of Turkey is acute making the maintenance of neutrality difficult.

Because of his speech, it is observed in some quarters here that the situation does not allow Turkey to maintain her neutrality much longer. However, it is pointed out that President Inonu's speech was not for foreign consumption, but intended as a warning to his people to unite themselves more firmly so that the neutrality may be maintained by all means.

The leader of Turkey dwelt upon the ravages of the current war and forecast that the year of 1943 will witness far more grimness in warfare. He made this prediction in order to increase the courage of the nation in upholding the neutral policy.

Turkey of late has been thrown into a situation that threatens her present political and economic systems. This affair has been brought about by the belligerents' efforts to play up to Turkey. Due to a dire shortage of commodities and a speculative craze, commodity prices are daily skyrocketting. This has caused living to be unstabilized.

If something appropriate is not done to meet this state of affairs it is said that the neutrality of Turkey will collapse.

In view of this situation, President Inonu asked his people to wipe out corruption in the politics and economics for the maintenance of neutrality, and for the territorial security.

So far, the Turkish Government has not been pressed by the Allied and the Axis to decide upon its final attitude. But around her the United States and Britain are reinforcing their forces in Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

These scheming countries moreover are interfering more and more in the domestic administration of

(Continued on Page 2)

All Set for a Counter-Attack

Stirred up by the United States forces' unlawful invasion of French North Africa, the cavalrymen of Algeria are seen in the above photo all set for a counter-attack against the foe.

GERMAN-ITALO FORCES SINK 9 ALLIED SHIPS OFF N.AFRICAN COAST

Berlin Hits British Propaganda French Fleet To Join Allies

TO FIGHT ENEMY

Vichy Navy at Toulon Determines to Safeguard Warcraft, Fortress

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—In its announcement on the war situation issued today, the German High Command denied the British propaganda that the French fleet in Toulon left the port to join the British fleet.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the French Mediterranean Fleet and the commander of the French Garrison in Toulon solemnly swore that against any Allied attack, France would safeguard French warcrafts and the Toulon Fortress, the announcement said.

"As a consequence, Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Italian Premier Benito Mussolini ordered the German and Italian forces not to march into the Toulon Fortress region."

A similar official announcement was made in Rome by the Italian High Command.

As the result of the announcements made by the German and Italian High Command, the move of the French fleet hitherto shrouded in a mystery was made clear.

According to the latest information, the French fleet in Toulon consists of three capital ships, three cruisers, 16 destroyers and 20 submarines and gunboats.

Paris Press Hails Hitler's Talk

Domei

PARIS, November 13.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's declaration to the effect that the German forces would not march into the naval port of Toulon was received favorably by the Government as well as civilian quarters here, much contributing toward strengthening French resolution against the anti-Axis countries.

Paris newspapers dated Friday took up this problem and commented in the following vein:

The Le Matin said: "Chancellor Hitler's decision served as a sedative for the French irritated feeling and to deepen the French people's confidence in Germany. As a result, cooperation between France and Germany will become closer and closer."

The Petit Parisien commented: "Chancellor Hitler's decision that the German forces would not advance into Toulon is a gift to the French nation presented by the Chancellor. The French navy will defend the naval port of Toulon with grim determination."

The Oeuvre stated: "The French Navy is determined to resist against the eternal enemy of France. The whole of Europe believes that the French navy will defend this important naval base to the bitter end."

REICH-SWEDEN CONFAB DUE

Trade Between Both Countries Will Be Discussed in Berlin

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 13.—The representatives of the German and Swedish Governments will hold a conference in Berlin early next week to deliberate over the problems pertaining to trade between both countries for next year.

After the conference which will be continued for a week, the representatives will report to their respective home Governments.

To Train School Teachers

Short courses for the training of middle school teachers will be held at the Yokosuka Navigation School for three terms; namely, from November 17 to 21, December 8 to 12, and December 22 to 26, reports the Asahi.

Portugal Air Line Suspended

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The Deutsche Luft Hansa suspended the regular Germany-Portugal air service today.

24 U.S. Paratroops Landing in Morocco Nabbed by Spaniards

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 13.—Two American Douglas transport planes appeared yesterday over Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, and landed 24 soldiers by parachutes, it is reported from Madrid. Spanish authorities instantly arrested these American soldiers. Because of the small number of parachuters, it is believed that they had mistaken their landing point. The incident is attracting much attention because of the present critical situation in French North Africa.

MORE NIPPON BRIDES TO LIVE IN MANCHOU

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce And Industry Backs Plan to Aid Japanese Colonists

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry is making preparations to send brides to the Japanese colonists in Manchoukuo, reports Domei.

The same organ has sent during this year 120 families of merchants and industrialists to the Hsinan Colony in the suburbs of Hsinking. It is planning to send 80 more families of merchants, who have had their vocations changed owing to the current situation, to Manchoukuo by next February.

For 30 bachelors among the colonists, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry sent six girls to Manchoukuo by the end of October and is now preparing to hold here a joint wedding of 10 colonists who will leave Hsingking on Sunday for Tokyo and 10 brides who have been trained in the Woman Colonists Training Institute at Kakiu in Kanagawa Prefecture.

The organ is also planning to train 14 girls at the institute and send them to Manchoukuo.

In view of the fact that the members of the First Youth Volunteer Corps, who went to Manchoukuo in 1936 have reached the marrying age, the same organ is contemplating to establish a large-scale bride training institute and send a large number of brides to the colonists in collaboration with the Kaigai Dobo Chuokai and the Japan-Manchoukuo Women's Association.

Plans are under way, meanwhile, to send more colonists to the Southern Regions. To this end, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry will establish a colonists' training institute for colonists in the South at Miyanoshita in Minato-Kita-ku, Yokohama.

Fifty volunteers between 21 and 50 will be trained there for three months from next January. They will be sent to the Southern Regions in accordance with the request of the Army.

BUGAKU DANCE TO MARK DECEMBER 8 AT SHRINES

'Yasukuni-mai' Composed by Chief Court Musician to Be Performed

"Yasukuni-mai," a Bugaku dance composed by Tadatomo Ohno, chief of the Music Section of the Imperial Household Department, will be performed at the Yasukuni Shrine and other 40 shrines in various parts of the country on the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia which falls on December 8, reports Domei.

The dance will be dedicated to the gallant souls of the war-dead. A two-week rehearsal will be held at the lecture hall of the Kokugakuin University starting November 15 for the dancers and musicians who will perform the "Yasukuni-mai" on the occasion of the anniversary.

Mr. Ohno and other authorities on dancing will undertake the task of coaching.

One Heavy Cruiser, Two U.S. Speed Boats Included in Losses

7 CRAFT DAMAGED

Leander-Type Warship, 1 Destroyer, Torpedoed by Italian Bombers

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 13.—A special communique issued today by the German High Command announced the damages caused to the Allied naval forces off the French North African waters by German-Italo forces up to the present as follows:

Sunk: One heavy cruiser, two American speed boats, three merchant vessels totaling 37,000 tons, one transport of 10,000 tons, one reconstructed transport of 19,000 tons, and one freight boat of 4,000 tons.

Damaged: One cruiser, four merchant ships totaling 50,000 tons, one reconstructed transport (15,000 to 20,000 tons), and one 25,000-ton vessel.

Besides those mentioned above, a large number of warships and merchant vessels received direct hits.

5 Allied Ships Torpedoed

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, November 13.—A large formation of Italian torpedo-planes and bombers attacked the British-American fleet in the port of Bougie, 190 kilometers east of Algiers, torpedoed and severely damaged one British cruiser of the Leander type (7,270 tons), one destroyer, one large-type torpedo boat, and two merchant ships, (one of which was of 10,000-ton class), it was announced by the Italian High Command today.

In addition, three other merchant ships were bombed and one of them was sunk. Moreover, the Italian air force raided the port of Bougie and damaged the harbor facilities.

It was also announced that the Allied air force which raided the island of Sardinia lost 48 planes.

2 British Warships Sunk

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 13.—German submarines sank one British cruiser of the Birmingham type of 9,100 tons, one destroyer, and three merchant ships totaling 22,500 tons, off the Atlantic coast of French Morocco, it was announced today by the German High Command.

Also in the Western Mediterranean, one transport of 7,000 tons was sunk.

Meanwhile, German bomber units raided the port of Bougie, and sank one transport of 16,000 tons and another merchant ship, besides seriously damaging 14 other merchant vessels, totaling 170,000 tons.

Advancing Toward Allies

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 13.—German Italian forces are pressing steadily on the British-American invading troops in French North African territories, a special communique issued by the German High Command announced today.

MARQUIS YAMASHINA TAKES DOCTOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Obtained His Doctorate on November 13 With Thesis On Ornithology

Marquis Yoshimaro Yamashina, younger brother of His Imperial Highness Prince Takehiko Yamashina, took the degree of Doctor of Science on a thesis entitled "A Study on the Sterility of Hybrid Poultry" on Friday, states Domei.

Marquis Yamashina was among the 15 scholars, who were accorded doctorates by the Education Ministry on November 13.

Marquis Yamashina descended to the status of a subject in July 1920. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1921 and was made a lieutenant three years later.

When he was transferred to the first reserve in 1929, he entered the Zoological Faculty of the Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University. After his graduation in 1931, he has been absorbed in the study of ornithology.

AXIS PREPARATIONS ON EAST FRONT SET

German Stand Will Be Very Strong This Winter Says Hungarian Minister Nagy

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUDAPEST, November 12.—With the approach of the coldest season of winter on the Eastern Front, all preparations are now being pushed by the opposing armies. To all appearances the German positions will be stronger this year than they were last winter.

Hungarian Minister of National Defense Nagy, who lately inspected the Eastern Front, today revealed his observations to this correspondent as follows:

The Axis preparations against winter were started earlier than last year, and they are now almost perfect. Therefore, I am sure that the forthcoming operations this winter will not be in favor of the Soviets as was the case last year.

Difficulties Overcome

"One of the most difficult winter on the Eastern Front is the abundant fall of snow which invariably cut all means of transportation. This difficulty, however, will not prove much of a hindrance to the operations of the Axis this year. Practically all the Axis positions have been prepared. They have been established close to the railway lines on which cold-proof trains are to be operated.

"The Axis troops are quartered in houses which were formerly the dwelling places of the local population, but these houses had to be reconstructed because they had suffered great damage during the course of war operations. For the reconstruction work, the Axis forces had to be provided with materials which were transported from long distances. These regions are largely composed of sterile land and as such are devoid of trees and bushes which can be turned into material for building or fuel. Therefore the Axis forces, especially Germany, had to devote a lot of attention to the transportation of the needed materials to front line positions.

"As to the clothing problem of the Axis troops, furs and other cold-proof clothes, have been supplied in abundance. No matter how severe the cold will be this winter, it should prove no trouble to the Axis forces.

Soviet Outlook Gloomy

"Under these circumstances, the Soviets will not profit as much as they did last winter. From the general outlook, it is evident that the Red Army is less favorably positioned this winter because the Axis offensives of last summer robbed the Soviets of many of their important industrial centers. On the other hand, communication routes connecting the southern Caucasus with the other Soviet territory have been completely cut by the Axis forces.

"The Hungarian army so far has been active on the front extending 150 kilometers along the Don River, south of Voronej. To all appearances it seems that the Hungarian forces will continue their operations along the same front this winter."

Turks Hard Pressed To Hold Neutrality As War Clouds Near

(Continued From Page 1)

these neighboring countries. The independence of these countries has been robbed.

On the other hand, the war is spreading in the Caucasus and Egypt, while in India and Afghanistan too the situation is becoming acute.

Caught in this situation Turkey is keenly feeling the difficulty of maintaining her neutrality. The possibility is great that Turkey may be forced to give up her neutral stand.

Turkey Is Worried

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—Turkish political circles have calmed down with the suspension of military operation in the Caucasus, but it is reported that Ankara diplomatic quarters have again become active.

What the Turkish Government fears most at this moment is the danger of oppressive measures to be adopted by the United States and Britain on Turkey as they had done to Thailand before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia or to Iran before the outbreak of the German-Soviet war.

Premier Sukru Saracoglu expressed a similar view at the camera session of the Parliament on November 10, it is reported. Diplomatic circles at Ankara are observing that feeling of unrest is increasing among the public concerning a possible invasion by anti-axis forces.

Press Comments

Saturday, November 14

ASAHI—Yoshizawa-Decoux Conversations
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Axis Front Completed in Western Mediterranean
NICHI NICHI—Morale of Government Officials

Yoshizawa-Decoux Conversations

ASAHI—While the fresh developments in France resulting from the North African invasion of the United States and Britain have primarily to do with the war situation in Europe, their effects on French Indo-China, the big French colony in East Asia, are naturally the concern of Japan which is in the position of leader in the task of building up the New Order in Greater East Asia.

Between French Indo-China and Japan there exist the protocol of July 29, 1941 on joint defense and the military agreement of December 8, 1941, while Japanese troops are stationed in the French colony and a Japanese Embassy has been established at Hanoi. The Government and people of French Indo-China must be distinctly aware that the methods adopted by Japan in effecting the stationing of its troops in French territory and for operations therefrom have been entirely different from those adopted by the United States and Britain in seizing the various French colonies scattered the world over, in that Japan has secured the consent of Vichy in all its dealings while the Anglo-American Allies have disregarded law, order and common decency.

It is now incumbent on French Indo-China to look at the new situation in North Africa and France squarely in the face and to act accordingly. The only intelligent course open to the French colony is to cooperate with Japan in a positive manner in the spirit of the joint defense protocol. Since it is unlikely that the United States or Britain would forget East Asia howsoever they should be pre-occupied with European affairs, there is no guarantee that they would not use the armed force of another country, if they cannot themselves undertake it, to seize French Indo-China as they have seized other colonies of France.

We are confident, in these circumstances, that the conversations which took place in Hanoi between Ambassador Yoshizawa and Governor-General Decoux were designed to cope appropriately with the new situation arising from developments in France and its North Africa colonies.

Axis Front Completed in Western Mediterranean

TOKYO SHIMBUN—What the Anglo-American Allies most fear in the present stage of the World War is the possible fate of the Mediterranean. Not only has this sea been the route by which Britain ruled its vast colonial empire but it has been the life-line of Italy and France. It is quite obvious that the war situation in North Africa, the attitude of Turkey and fate of India are likely to be greatly influenced by the situation in the Mediterranean.

Complete control of this sea by the Axis forces would strengthen the sea-route contact among Germany, Italy and Japan and contribute much to the ultimate defeat of the Anglo-American Allies. The desperate resistance being offered by the Allies before Alexandria, their concentration of armed forces in North Africa and their strengthening of the Gibraltar naval station may all be considered their last measures to secure control of the Mediterranean.

To meet the challenge, the Germans have promptly garrisoned the southern coast of France and fortified the Pyrenees, while the Italians have undertaken the defense of Corsica. Combind Axis submarine flotillas have sped to Gibraltar waters and the waters off the western coast of Africa to menace the rear communications of the Allies. Axis air forces are continually bombing enemy warships and merchant ships off the nothwestern coast of Africa and are inflicting severe damage on the enemy commissary line. The French Algerians at Constantine and Oran are fighting splendidly against heavy odds, while the French fleet at Toulon is ready for action.

Thus the winter campaign in Europe has commenced with the western Mediterranean as its theater. Signs are already much in favor of the Axis camp.

On perceiving that the United States and Britain entertained designs on Corsica and the southern coast of France, Reichsfuehrer Hitler at once dispatched to Marshal Henri Petain, Chief of the French State, a courteous letter consoling the veteran over the new disaster that has befallen France and expressing his resolve to remedy it. In this letter Reichsfuehrer Hitler voiced his ardent desire to wipe out old scores between Germany and France and to establish perfect harmony and sympathy between the armies and peoples of Germany and France. It may be called a letter of friendship.

For all his difficulties in maintaining the political unity of France against the De Gaullist elements who are still active, Marshal Petain could not but have been impressed with the magnitude of the trust placed upon him by Reichsfuehrer Hitler.

Morale of Government Officials

NICHI NICHI—Of late, enhancement of morale is being stressed. Indeed nothing will affect a nation's fighting power so greatly as its morale. At the same time the fact that the lower class people follow the examples set by the upper class people and the upper class people exert a moral influence upon the lower class people is most conspicuous in the matter of morale.

If we want to have our national morale further enhanced, therefore, it goes without saynig that the Government officials who are in a position to give guidance to the nation are required themselves to take the initiative. Particularly important is this in the case of prefectural governors who, being placed in a position to directly look after the national masses, are always to come in close contact with them. This may be the reason why the Premier and the Home Minister at the gubernatorial conference yesterday gave instructions to the prefectural governors assembled at the conference, particularly stressing this point.

Home Minister Michio Yuzawa in the course of his instructions to the prefectural governors yesterday said: "It is strongly desired that you yourselves will courageously stand at the forefront of the nation taking their leadership and making positive endeavors in your work and practice, first exert your own consideration and study carefully also people's conditions, and then give right guidance and encouragement to the officials working under you under a thoroughgoing and effective administrative guiding policy, for the purpose of attaining active operation of prefectural administration." The fact that Home Minister Yuzawa has thus urged the positive activity of the governors deserves special attention.

It is most urgently necessary for Japan which is fighting her decisive war that all her Government officials should concentrate their energies on their present immediate work and thus set a just and pure example to the nation to enhance further the national morale.

Asia Ministry Hailed

C.P.S.

PEIPING, November 13.—Commenting on the inauguration of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in the Imperial Japanese Government, Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, stated that this might be taken as a signal for the further intensification of the cooperative efforts among all East Asiatic nations to bring the War of Greater East Asia and the New Order of East Asia to final success.

Lin Reports on Trip

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 13.—Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, gave a full report on his recent trip to Japan for the investigation of the youth movement in that country at the 127th weekly meeting held at the headquarters of the Central Kuomintang.

Roosevelt Signs Army Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 13.—President Roosevelt on Friday signed the bill to lower the age of conscription, according to a Washington dispatch.

Big Kammon Tunnel To Open Tomorrow; Took 6 Years Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

of the same year with due ceremony.

Six years since then have been a constant succession of difficulties and ordeals. The sea-water would persistently leak into the tunnel despite every efforts and devices made by experts engaging in the works to check the flow. Moreover, many of the laborers fell ill because of the pressure of the air which was filled in the tunnel to prevent the sea-water from getting in.

It was on March 27 this year that the galleries from Honshu and from Kyushu were finally connected. The railway lines were built through the tunnel on April 13 and the passage of freight trains was commenced on July 1, four months earlier than had been expected.

School President Succumbs

Yoshisuke Fukuda, president of the Meiji Pharmaceutical School, died on November 11 at the age of 53, at his residence at Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku, says the Asahi.

JAPAN IS PROTECTOR OF ASIATIC NATIONS

Current War Freed S. Sea Regions From Aggressor's Bondage, Says Minister Lin

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 13.—In response to the request of a large number of Chinese and foreign journalists who were visiting the Greater East Asia War Exhibition which opened here recently amidst a colorful ceremony, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, expressed his impressions of this auspicious event, saying, "At the inauguration of the Greater East Asia War Exhibition which is graced with the presence of President Wang Ching-wei and all the leading officials of the National Government of impressive objects, I am irresistably conscious of two ideas.

"The first idea," he added, is that 70 years ago, just at the time when the Meiji Restoration became a success in Japan, and when the Father of the Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was six years old, Asia was the victim of Anglo-American aggression, with the South Seas regions falling one after another into the status of colony. Fortunately, Japan rose to power and began to exercise a protective influence over all other Asiatic nations.

"The Russo-Japanese War dealt a direct blow to the aggressors, while the Chinese people were struggling with unremitting efforts for the revival of China, for Sino-Japanese cooperation and for the emancipation of East Asia under the leadership of the Father of the Republic. The struggle continued for 70 years until the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War last winter gave a chance for the final settlement of old scores. It was then that East Asiatic nations witnessed the dawn of a bright future, and that the peoples in the South Seas regions were freed from the bondage of the aggressors, thus restoring East Asia to the East Asiatics. This is something which glorified not only Japan but the whole of East Asia.

Not Mere Accidents

"Seeing the victory after victory scored by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, we may assure ourselves that these successes are no mere accidents, but the fruits of the incalculable mental and physical efforts exerted by the advanced nation—Japan—during the last 70 years.

"As to my second idea, at this very moment seven years ago today, President Wang Ching-wei was attacked by terrorists at the Central Kuo-Min Tang Headquarters and he sustained three shots. At that time, the President was endeavoring to better the relations between China and Japan in accordance with the teachings bequeathed by the Father of the Republic and with a fixed policy, and, on the other hand, advocating China's participation in the anti Communist alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, as a means of coping with the worsening international situation.

"In the meanwhile, the President was also opposed to the fapi policy of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, so as to save China from playing into the hands of Britain and to prevent the Sino-Japanese relations from open rupture. If the President's policy had been realized, the relations between China and Japan would have followed quite a different path of historical development during the last seven years, and the two nations would have avoided so much of the pains and sufferings that have marred their relations during the last five years. And, what is more, China would be able today to devote the entire resources of the nation to assist Japan in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

"It is happy to note, however, that although the President's policy could not be realized as a result of his being wounded, the blood shed by him at this moment seven years ago has blossomed out, in the hearts of all Chinese and Japanese patriots, into a fresh bloom betokening the emancipation of East Asia. At last, the two great nations have awakened from the nightmare of internecine strife, and are fighting shoulder to shoulder for their common future welfare.

"Reflection on the developments of the past 70 years and more especially on the events of seven years since, fills me with a feeling of infinite regret I now realize more keenly than ever before the nobleness and sublimity of the teachings handed down to us by the Father of the Republic, and I see full well that the instructions laid down by the President on the basis of the late Dr. Sun's teachings do really constitute the sole, broad avenue leading to the rejuvenation of East Asia and to the defense of East Asia.

"I would, therefore, redouble my efforts under the leadership of the President to mobilize the people and more especially the youth of the entire country to cooperate with the friendly ally, Japan, through thick and thin, in order to basten the realization of nation-wide peace in China, and to bring the Greater East Asia War to its ultimate success.

"What I have said, I am sure, represents not only my personal opinion but the determination of all my comrades in the Peace Movement."

Be Prepared for Enemy!

BE PREPARED! ON GUARD! EVER ON THE ALERT! These are fighting words. The time will come when force to these words must be given. There and then the blow must be dealt. To the brave and quick-thinking fighters on board a Japanese warship, the only weapon then is the gun as they (above) well know.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

HONGKONG-P.I. PACT ON TRADE IS AGREED

Agreement Embraces Interchange of Goods—Contents To Be Announced Soon

Domei

HONGKONG, November 13.—An agreement to open trade relations with the Philippines has given further impetus to economic rehabilitation and restoration of trade in the former British Crown Colony, the Chief of the Finance Department of the Hongkong Government-General stressed today in an interview with the press.

He enumerated five points which have been taken to bring prosperity to Hongkong as one of the distribution centers for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere:

1. Interchange of goods between Hongkong and the Philippines.

A representative sent by the Government-General to the Philippines has concluded an arrangement regarding this matter, the contents of which will be announced upon his return to Hongkong. In accordance with this arrangement the first shipment of sugar, hemp, copra and coconut oil from the Philippines has already arrived. The Philippines, on the other hand, desire to import cigarettes and tobacco from Hongkong.

The interchange of goods between the two regions will not necessarily be limited to barter, but payment in currency also will be permitted. This point will prove to be advantageous to Hongkong.

2. Interchange of goods between Hongkong and Taiwan.

The representative of Hongkong, who is now in the Philippines and who will return by way of Taiwan, will confer with Taiwan authorities on measures for fostering the exchange of goods between the two regions. This trade also will not be restricted to a barter basis. Hongkong will import from Taiwan coal, charcoal, tea, vegetables, fruits and industrial products.

3. Hongkong Trade Association and Chinese Traders.

Although at present there is no Chinese member in the Hongkong Trade Association, nor has there been any request for such membership. However, recently, one Chinese merchant who asked for a license to engage in the trade with French Indo-China has already received his license.

4. Deposit payment by Chinese banks.

The subject of deposit payment is the biggest problem confronting the seven Chinese banks here. As yet restriction on the payment of deposits is still enforced, but the restriction is expected to be removed in the near future since the Government-General has already obtained a general understanding with the authorities in Shanghai for receiving remittances from the Shanghai head offices of these banks with which to make the deposit payments.

5. Exchange problem.

Remittances to Canton are placed on a permit basis for amounts in excess of ¥200 for trade purposes and ¥50 for ordinary purposes. Remittances to other regions are handled on a more or less similar basis.

Star of First Magnitude Discovered By Amateur Astronomer in Nagasaki

For the first time in seven years, a first magnitude star was discovered in the southern sky on Wednesday morning by Chiaki Nakahara, an amateur astronomer, who is a teacher of the Nagasaki Technical School, Nagasaki City, reports Domei.

This discovery was confirmed by the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory with an announcement at the meeting of the Natural Science Special Academy now being held under the auspices of the Education Ministry.

"It is indeed rare that a first magnitude star is discovered," said Shigeru Kanda of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, who announced the discovery at the meeting in place of Mr. Nakahara.

"During 372 years since 1572 when a telescope was first invented, only seven stars of the first magnitude were discovered. Mr. Nakahara's scientific achievement is worthy of mention."

Mr. Nakahara, 40-year-old graduate of the Literature Department of Hosei University, is interested in astronomy as a hobby.

ACTION ON E. FRONT IS ON SMALL SCALE

Severe Cold Restricts Operations—West Caucasus Battle Reported

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—On the Eastern Front which is already in the grip of severe cold, no large-scale battles are being fought between the ground units of the two opposing forces except in the Western Caucasus, and that, only on a small scale.

In the Western Caucasus, a German mechanized unit on one occasion had its liaison with the main forces cut off by the Red army. However, as the result of fierce counter-attacks, the German mechanized unit captured several hundred Soviet officers and men and succeeded in establishing liaison with its main force.

In the meantime, in the Stalingrad sector the German mopping-up operations are coming to a successful end and there are no more powerful counter-attacks by the Red army.

The German air force, according to planned strategy, is carrying out raids against the Red army's supply-lines throughout the Eastern Front.

Taking advantage of fine weather, German bombers on Wednesday and Thursday carried out successful raids on the railways in the northern sector of the front.

On Thursday, another formation of German bombers raided Murmansk raining high explosives and incendiary bombs upon a railway station there, while at night German bombers raided the city again, causing fires in various parts of the city.

To the southeast of Lake Ilmen, German bombers blasted the enemy positions there in concert with the German artillery corps.

The German air force also attacked Leningrad.

The Luftwaffe carried out a series of raids on the Red troops in the Rjev sector which are receiving reinforcements over the frozen rivers to strengthen their positions.

On Thursday, the German air force, discovering enemy units crossing the Wollcov River which is still ice-free, and immediately carried out a fierce raid with the result that the Soviet attempt to counter-attack was frustrated.

Tanka Poems Selected

"Aikoku Hyakunin Isshu" or 100 Patriotic Tanka Poems were selected by the committee concerned on Friday. They will be publicized on November 20.

HAUPTMANN PRAISES JAPANESE PAINTINGS

Noted German Playwright Will Be 80 Years' Old On December 15

Domei

AGNETENDORF, Silesia, November 11.—Gerhart Hauptmann, great German dramatist and poet who will be 80 years old on December 15, paid a high tribute to Japanese arts in an exclusive interview with Domei.

The interview took place in his white medieval style mountain villa near this village which is located in a birch forest.

The aged writer, with beautiful white hair and who closely resembles Goethe, appeared to be in robust health.

Bringing out a series of more than 100 prints representing scenes of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, Mr. Hauptmann said that he has been collecting literature about Japan and Japanese art objects for about 50 years.

"Whenever I look at those war pictures," he said, "I am filled with admiration for the brave Japanese soldiers. With direct and simple lines characteristically Oriental, the pictures vividly express the Japanese spirit."

Calling the interviewer's attention to a statue of Buddha in the room, the German poet jokingly said, "Maybe I know more about Buddhism than you." He also showed many other Japanese art objects, including prints by Hiroshige.

Mr. Hauptmann declared that he always has admired the Japanese women. It is the spirit of Japanese womanhood which underlies all of Japan's great achievements, he said.

Asked about the latest trend in German literature, the great poet said, "The war instead of withering German literature, appears to have breathed a new, vigorous spirit into it. Our new literature will be a renaissance of the spirit of Goethe, Schiller and Herder. It is significant that the first national literary conference of Germany was held in October at Weimar, which is deeply related to the lives of the three great men."

In celebration of his coming birthday anniversary, the State Theater at Berlin and other leading theaters in Germany are planning to stage Hauptmann's masterpieces next month.

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Wang, Hata See Exhibition

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 13.—The personal attendance at the Greater East Asia War Exhibition, which opened here recently by President Wang Ching-wei and General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, and the unsurpassed enthusiasm shown by the general public gave added significance to the exhibition, which unmistakably reveals the firm conviction of the people in the certain victory of the War of Greater East Asia.

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TWO CITATIONS GIVEN FOR BRILLIANT ACTION ON NORTH CHINA FRONT

Lieutenant Masuko, Yamamoto Company Granted Honors

EXPLOITS REVEALED

Almost Incredible Feats Scored In the Face of Overwhelming Odds and Difficulties

For brilliant services rendered in the operations of the Imperial Japanese Army in the mountainous Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border sector in North China, citations were granted to Lieutenant Shigeo Masuko of the Yoshino Unit and to the Yamamoto Company of the Yasuo Unit, according to an announcement by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Friday.

The almost incredible feats of the intrepid Lieutenant Masuko included the securing of the surrender of approximately 3,000 troops belonging to the sixth column of the enemy's central army and part of the enemy's 27th army by means of a bold, single-handed thrust into enemy territory

The Yamamoto Company led by daring Captain Yoshie Yamamoto scored spectacular results in the Tahsing Range in the sector northwest of Linhsien, Honan Province in June. 1942. In this difficult sector, the company successively smashed enemy forces numbering from 300 to 500 against overwhelming odds. The tactics and strategy employed by the company in achieving these results were outstandingly brilliant.

The War Ministry announcement follows:

"Citations have been granted to Lieutenant Shigeo Masuko and to the Yamamoto Company of the Yasuo Unit in recognition of meritorious service rendered in the operations conducted in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border sector in North China since May this year.

"This fact has been brought to the notice of His Majesty the Emperor."

Brilliant Service Rendered

The war for the annihilation of Chungking is being fought incessantly and with added vigor. Citations have been granted to Lieutenant Shigeo Masuko and to the Yamamoto Company of the Yasuo Unit who, in the mountain operations in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border sector, the so-called "roof of North China," rendered meritorious services in the overthrow of the enemy's only advance base.

The Shansi-Hopeh-Honan sector is featured by steep mountain ranges. It takes half a day to reach one mountain from another with a deep valley in between. For this reason, equipment cannot be utilized to the full.

This natural hazard, along with the enemy's characteristic subterranean guerilla tactics, makes it exceedingly difficult to annihilate the enemy forces in one battle.

The plain-clothes reconnaissance unit under Lieutenant Masuko, prior to the start of the annihilative campaign, made a thrust deep into the enemy, disturbed the nerve center of the enemy's command and proved instrumental in the success of the subsequent operations of the Japanese Units, while the Yamamoto Company took the enemy's division commander prisoner.

These best illustrate that the ingenuity, resourcefulness and extraordinary fighting spirit with which our fighting units achieve effectual results in the face of such difficulties.

Captain Yamamoto's and Lieutenant Masuko's careers follow:

Captain Yoshie Yamamoto is from Kagawa Prefecture. He is a graduate of the Kida Agriculture School. He was commissioned a sub-lieutenant in 1932 and participated in the landing operations at Tangku.

Lieutenant Shigeo Masuko is a native of Tochigi Prefecture. After participating in the combat in the vicinity of the Great Wall line, he was assigned to a defense duty around Shangsi. He was made a sub-lieutenant in 1940.

Spectacular Results Gained

Domei

NORTH CHINA FRONT, November 13.—Lieutenant Shigeo Masuko

(Continued on Page 2)

CITATIONS

The citation awarded to Lieutenant Shigeo Masuko of the Yoshino Unit follows:

"Lieutenant Shigeo Masuko, of the Yoshino Unit.

"When operations were launched in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan sector in the early part of May, 1942, the above was selected as leader of a plainclothes reconnaissance unit.

"Hiding deep in enemy territory for over a month, the above by daring and swift action effected frequent surprise attacks on the headquarters of the enemy's 18th Communist Army, thereby disturbing the center of its command, and also gathered pertinent data. This contributed materially toward subsequent operations.

"Later, when the corps to which the above belonged started mopping-up operations, the above, what by taking many enemy troops prisoner and by spotting the enemy's huge quantities of ordnance and other war materials, achieved brilliant exploits.

"On July 1, during operations on Tsekaitsun, the main force of the 40th Army of the enemy's central army, taking advantage of the walls and falling back on final defense positions, resisted stubbornly. The above, as the captain of a front-line company, took the lead in repeated attacks against this enemy force and reduced one corner of the enemy's stronghold. This made easy subsequent operations by the above's unit.

"At the time of the battle of the Great Plains in 1941, the above, single-handed, made a thrust into the enemy in the sector west of Kaoping and secured the surrender of the main force of the sixth column of the enemy's central army and part of the enemy's 27th Army, a total of about 3,000.

"All this is due to the fact that the Lieutenant gave full play to his strong sense of duty and a spirit of self-sacrifice. His exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is thus hereby awarded.

July 28, 1942.
Army Commander."

The citation granted to the Yamamoto Company of the Yasuo Unit follows:

"The Yamamoto Company of the Yasuo Unit.

"The above company, under the command of Captain Yoshie Yamamoto, participated in the third-term operations of the campaign in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan sector in June, 1942.

"Negotiating a steep of nearly 2,000 meters in the Tahsing Range in the sector northwest of Linhsien, Honan Province, at dawn on June 15, the above repulsed the enemy which, falling back on the natural hazard and entrenched in a previously constructed position several lines deep, had been offering stubborn resistance.

"At 11:30 a.m. the same day, the Captain judged by circumstances that the retreating enemy unit included the headquarters of the improvised third division. Determined to spot and annihilate it, the Captain, leading 22 officers and men picked up from among the members of the company who had been in action for three days without sleep or rest, annihilated an enemy force about 300 strong.

"Later, at 4:00 p.m., the Captain cornered another enemy force, about 500 strong, into the southern tip of the cliff west of Tankow.

"Perceiving at 6:00 p.m. that the headquarters of the enemy division was hidden in a cave in the middle of the cliff, the Captain, with ingenuity and by daring, took prisoner 18 leaders of the division, including Commander Lin Yu-ting, who by 8:00 p.m. had refused to surrender. In addition, the above took about 200 more enemy troops captive, and caused about another 300 to fall off the cliff and die. This spelt the annihilation of the enemy.

"All this is due to the fact that the company, with extraordinary attacking spirit, positively carried out its duty under the leadership of the Captain who combined foresight and burning fighting spirit. Its exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is thus hereby granted.

July 31, 1942,
Army Commander."

POPULATION PROBLEMS MOOTED AT CONFERENCE

Sixth National Parley Attended By Various Ministries and Institutes

The Sixth National Conference on Population Problems was held Friday morning with sessions at the Jyosui Kaikan and the Hitotsubashi Hall, Kanda-ku, under the auspices of the Institute of Population Problems, attended by 600 representatives of various organizations including the Home, Commerce, Welfare and Foreign Ministries, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Planning Board, East Asia Institute, Women's Temperance Society, Institute of Labor Problems and the Industrial Guild.

Opening addresses were given by Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, President of the Institute of Population Problems, and Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister, and followed by discussions on practical methods of strengthening and increasing the population within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Engineers Hail Wang

C.P.S

NANKING, November 13.—The Chinese Engineering Association at its first general meeting held here decided to dispatch a telegram to President Wang Ching-wei to express their respects to the Supreme Leader,

JAVA MEDICAL FACILITIES IMPROVED BY JAPAN

Study of Various Diseases Are Being Made at Batavia Laboratory

Domei

BATAVIA, November 12.—Greatly improved medical and welfare facilities for the natives of Java, under the Japanese Military Administration, was reported by Dr. Toraichi Kosugi who has just returned to Batavia after a 20-day inspection tour throughout the island.

"The former Ekman Medical Institute of Batavia has been renamed the Batavia Medical Research Laboratory, where the study of various infectious diseases is proceeding, while at the Pasteur Institute at Bandoeng serums and vaccine are being manufactured, meeting the steady demand for them in the Southern Regions," Dr. Kosugi stated.

"Despite the lack of scientific knowledge among the natives, general medical and welfare facilities have been greatly improved through the painstaking efforts of the Japanese authorities.

"Regular medical inspections are being carried out for the native population at the official clinics in all the provinces, while vaccinations are strictly enforced for all the infants over three months."

U.S., Britain Caught in Own Trap, Bares Spokesman Hori in Survey

'Counter-Attacks' Against Japan, Germany and Italy Having Ended as Fiascos, Foes Now Giving Publicity to Protracted Warfare

Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in his nation-wide radio broadcast through the JOAK station Friday night, dwelt upon the most recent international situation with particular reference to what is called the "Anglo-American Offensive" and declared that the American and British counter-attacks launched thus far against Japan have proved to be utter failures. Mr. Hori's speech is substantially as follows:

"More than three years have passed since the Anglo-German War was opened, and nearly one year since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. As a result of the mighty military strength of the Axis Powers and their close cooperation, America and Britain have suffered crushing defeats in battle after battle. They are now treading the straight path to ruin.

Axis Rise to Power

"Maintenance of the status quo based on world domination, which principle was laid down at the Versailles Conference, has been the sole aim of America and Britain and this policy was constantly applied to Japan, Germany and Italy. The latter countries, however, continued to rise in power, although development work was retarded by the shackles of this Anglo-American peace structure. The wishes of the Axis countries for absolute existence and reasonable development were jeopardized by this policy, as America and Britain utterly ignored the circumstances surrounding other nations.

"Pressure and intimidation have been the customary measures taken by America and Britain for the protection for their own selfish interests. Consequently, the outbreak of the current war was inevitable.

"Before the outbreak of the war, America and Britain followed a policy of bringing diplomatic pressure to bear upon Japan, Germany and Italy and of adopting an appeasement policy, whenever necessary, thereby intending to frustrate the latter nations' efforts for just development. If all this did not prove effective, they intended to resort to force of arms, presuming that they would be able to defeat the Axis countries at one stroke with their military strength. Another trump up the Anglo-American sleeve, in the event that military triumph could not be realized, was to drive Japan, Germany and Italy into protracted warfare, there intending to checkmate the Axis Powers through the strength of their vast material resources.

"Their designs, however, were frustrated. The wily tactics of Britain to bring Germany to her knees through diplomacy caused World War II to break out. Following this, Anglo-American intrigue to bring undue diplomatic pressure on Japan resulted in the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Thus, the Anglo-American policy was based on a series of miscalculations.

"Their dreams of scoring smashing victories were completely shattered. Wherever they fought, they were beaten. They only repeated blunder after blunder. The third and last step left to them is protracted warfare. America and Britain are now resorting to the propaganda of protracted warfare to enliven the demoralized spirit of their peoples.

Lack of Materials

"However, there is a wide variety of materials which America and Britain can procure only from foreign countries. To bring these materials to their own factories or war fronts involves manifold difficulties. On top of this, vast war resources have already fallen into Axis hands in the current war. As a result, the expectation of America and Britain to protract the war is proving to be another fantastic dream. Many Americans and Britishers are already admitting the fact that the longer the war lasts, the more advantageous will the war situation become to the Axis countries.

"Under these circumstances, America and Britain are forced to take up their second policy of replenishing their military equipment. However, as they find it impossible to launch attacks against Japan, Germany and Italy, they are now seeking the weak spots of the Axis countries where military strength is meager in an attempt to turn the tide in their favor.

"The second move of America and Britain, which was to attempt to win the war militarily, was a complete failure. They were defeated wherever they fought. I have no time to dwell on the mistakes made by them in the military field.

"The final means open to America and Britain was to turn the war into a long term affair.

"At the moment our enemies are making most of their plan to protract the war through propaganda. They also are using the plan to improve the morale of their peoples.

"Most of the resources of which America and Britain boast are located overseas. How to get these materials transported to the factories and the battlefield is an extremely difficult problem.

"Since the beginning of the war many of the regions from which most of the materials consumed in America and Britain came have fallen into the hands of Japan, Germany and Italy. This fact is in the background of the uncertainty the enemies have begun to feel about their ability to wage the long term war of which they once hoped great things. As a matter of fact there are Americans and British who, admitting the truth, say that the longer the war drags on the more advantageous to the Axis Powers the situation will become.

Spokesman Hori

"America and Britain found themselves confronted by the necessity of doing something at once to realize their plan of military action against the Axis Powers. They were aware of their inability to make direct counter-attacks on Japan, Germany and Italy. They looked round for areas where Japan, Germany and Italy were not strongly entrenched and where they could engage in operations against the Axis Powers with the hope of retrieving their declining fortunes.

"In this manner the question of a second front against the Axis Powers rose. The unsuccessful Anglo-American attempt to land troops at Dieppe on the western coast of France was typical of what America and Britain planned to do to turn the war situation in their favor.

"The latest evidence of the Anglo-American intention to engage in operations against the Axis Powers which are comparable with the operations of a sneaking thief can be found in the activities of American forces in the area centering around the Solomons group, the counter-offensive actions of the British forces in North Africa and the recent landing operations of American forces in French North Africa.

"As is generally known, the fighting in the area of the Solomons group started on August 7 of this year. America refused to grow wiser by the experience of the First Battle of the Solomons in which it was defeated, and was as ignominiously defeated in the Second Battle of the Solomons.

"Subsequently the American fleet sustained severe damage in the Battle of the South Pacific which was fought on October 25, as can be seen from the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters on the battle.

"The American troops which landed on several of the Solomons group are keeping up their resistance even today.

"Undoubtedly strategic considerations are back of the American intention to hit back against the Axis Powers. But that is not the whole explanation. There is reason for believing that the American congressional elections which were held in the first part of this month had something to do with it. The people of America had come to know the series of defeats suffered by the American forces and which the Roosevelt Administration had been

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO EMPHASIZES ROLE OF GOVERNORS IN WAR; HIGHER OUTPUT URGED

War Minister Wants All People to Push Production Expansion

IMPORTANT PERIOD

Present Stage of Hostilities Vital in Preparing for Final Decisive Battle

The necessity for each member of the nation to contribute to expansion of production and thus prepare for the final decisive battle in the War of Greater East Asia was emphasized in the address by Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as War Minister, which was read by War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, at the opening session Friday of the gubernatorial conference.

The present period of the war following the first stage in which Japan has secured a position of military superiority by virtue of the unparalleled brilliant achievements of the Imperial Forces, was described by the War Minister as "very important" in driving forward to certain victory over the United States and Britain.

A translation of the gist of the War Minister's address follows:

Must Win War

"The Imperial Army's first principle consists in prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and it is doing its utmost to complete all necessary steps for final victory no matter what new situations may arise. From the viewpoint of war leadership, I would like to present some opinions regarding the expansion of production and ask for your efforts in this direction.

"The period between the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and about the middle of this year was the initial period of the war and can be called the first period. It was the period during which strategical military points and important economic areas were secured. Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor we have brought an area four and a half times greater than Japan Proper under control in the Southern Regions, and in the north we have occupied important points in the Aleutians. It is fortunate that thus we have secured a position of military superiority.

"However, this present period is the time during which we must make use of our superior position and carry out positive operations, at the same time swiftly and greatly increase our total fighting strength, and thus prepare for the final decisive battle with America and Britain. The value of time during this period is great and important. Whether or not we will be able to destroy the enemy in the future depends on whether or not the entire people of Japan rise to their spiritual heights and whether or not we make use of time and show our utmost efficiency and swiftly bring about a strengthening of material fighting power."

Vast Front

"Together with the expansion in the scale of the war, the Imperial Army is fighting, maintaining peace and order, uprooting reactionary elements, patroling, defending or preparing for new operations throughout the front now extending more than 20,000 kilometers, from the vast occupied territories in the South, through Thailand, French Indo-China, the Chinese continent, Manchoukuo, and northward to the Aleutians. It is no exaggeration to say that huge amounts of war supplies are necessary to maintain and supply these Forces and production must not be ignored even for a moment.

"Everyone connected with production must show his efficiency to the maximum degree. War is a clash of our and the enemy's wills and beliefs, and victory will go to the side destroying the others' will and beliefs. By an increase in the area of fighting and in the advance of scientific warfare the war will undergo changes in form and it can be expected that the war will go through numerous transformations and increase in complexity. During this time the people must have absolute faith in the Army and hold to

(Continued on Page 2)

Yoshizawa Sees Indo-China Chief On African Issues

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, were scheduled to confer Friday night on the new developments in France with special reference to the future policy of French Indo-China, the Asahi reported from Hanoi. It is recalled that the Japanese Ambassador and the Governor-General exchanged opinions on the new French situation on the night of November 11 when Vice-Admiral Decoux gave a farewell dinner for Mr. Yoshizawa who was scheduled to leave for Japan. Meanwhile, Mr. Yoshizawa postponed his departure in view of the new situation in France.

YUZAWA ADDRESSES PREFECTURE HEADS

Home Minister Stresses Need For Administrative Unity; Asks Cooperation

Speaking before the conference of prefectural governors on Friday, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa stressed the importance of unity and coordination in the administration of Japan Proper, its overseas territories and the regions included within the Greater East Asia Sphere.

The Home Minister also emphasized that the responsibility of prefectural governors is an important and grave one and that local administration should be carried out with kindness and consideration for the needs of the people.

The gist of Home Minister Michio Yuzawa's instructions follows:

"The Government has decided to enforce the measures for administrative simplification, which are an important part of the step connected with the readjustment of the domestic structure to meet the new situation following the development of the War of Greater East Asia. A large-scale structural reorganization has been effected in prefectural governments. A wholesale revision of prefectural officers and employees also has been carried out to meet the situation. The measure will contribute largely to the coordination of business affairs among the various prefectural governments. It is sincerely hoped that prefectural government officials will take the lead in exerting themselves toward the smooth working of administrative affairs. Care also should be exercised not to cause stagnation of business affairs, as a result of the simplification of administrative system.

"It is not appropriate for Japan to separate the administration of Japan Proper, its overseas territories and regions involved in Greater East Asia, considering the prevailing situation. It is important for Japan to unify the administration of Japan Proper and its overseas territories, so that the Japanese at home and in the overseas territories can be unified as one in accordance with the spirit of the Imperial Way. Thus, they should make themselves the nucleus of all those cooperating for the construction of Greater East Asia, which is Japan's unprecedentedly gigantic task.

"The responsibility of prefectural governors at this moment is very heavy. Local administration should be carried on in the spirit of kindness and consideration.

"America is apparently planning to attack Japan through air raids and is engrossed in this training. It is hoped that the Japanese people will strengthen their determination to be more conscious of the need of air raid prevention than ever before."

Mitani Sees Laval

Domei

VICHY, November 12.—Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to France, today called on Premier Pierre Laval. Details of the conference were not disclose

Ground Prepared for Sure Victory Must Be Solidified

THIRD CONFERENCE

Leadership in Further Bolstering Wartime Structure Stressed by Tojo

The 100,000,000 people of Japan are under the duty to see that the ground which has been laid for sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia is made solid to an extent which will permit the nation to win the war as a matter of practice, Premier General Hideki Tojo said in his address which opened the conference of prefectural governors on Friday morning.

The conference, the third held under the Tojo Cabinet, was convoked for a discussion of the question of further strengthening the nation's wartime structure, the Premier said.

Following the Premier's address, the assembled local chiefs, in company with Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and other high officials of the Government, proceeded to the Imperial Palace to be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

Returning to the Home Ministry from the Palace, the prefectural governors heard Home Minister Yuzawa deliver an address of instructions to them.

In the afternoon the local chiefs heard addresses from War Minister Tojo, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, and Commerce and Industry Minister Shinsuke Kishi.

In the evening the local chiefs were entertained at dinner by Home Minister Yuzawa. They spent the rest of the evening, discussing affairs with the leaders of the Home Ministry.

Prior to the meeting, representatives of the prefectural governors paid homage at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines.

Premier's Address

The Premier's address was in substance as follows:

"The aim of the Government in calling the gubernatorial conference was to ask the prefectural governors to do their utmost to ensure that the nation's wartime structure will be strengthened to permit the nation to march on to victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

"Nearly a year's time has elapsed since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. The military results which have been achieved by Japan in the interval are unparalleled in history. This was due to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. The other factors in the success of the Japanese arms were superior strategy and bravery of the officers and men of the army and navy and the close cooperation of the people with the Imperial Forces.

"It is the intention of Japan to annihilate the enemies by keeping up the offensive against them through utilizing to the full the position which it has acquired where it can hope for sure victory in the war and bolstering this position as the war develops.

Aim to Win War

"The Government had since last summer been considering the simplification of the nation's administrative machinery, establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and overseas territories. All steps were taken some time ago to realize these plans which have now been placed in effect. In adopting these measures the Government was prompted by the desire to see that all resources of the nation be mobilized to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end. It is the hope of the Government that all local officials will understand the motive for its action in simplifying the structure of administrative affairs and try their utmost to improve their standards of efficiency in the dispatch of their official business.

"I take the opportunity to say a few things which I want the assembled local chiefs to bear in

(Continued on Page 2)

KAYA EMPHASIZES NEW SPHERE POLICY

Politics, Economics, Finance Must Be on Fresh Basis, Says Finance Chief

Politics, economics and finances within Greater East Asia must be placed on a new basis in order to establish a real Co-Prosperity Sphere, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya declared in an interview with Domei on Thursday.

Referring to trade within the co-prosperity sphere, he declared that abuses of free trade—overspeculative buying in cheap markets and selling in dear—should be discontinued, and instead commodities should be sold where they are needed.

As the basis of trade changes, so international accounts must have a new basis, Finance Minister Kaya added. If trade between two countries or regions becomes unbalanced, this should be adjusted on the basis of the yen. He observed that the Bank of Japan Law already has been revised for this purpose.

He said financial adjustments will be made through agreement between regions or countries and through the medium of loans or deposits in the Bank of Japan. The adjustment as of demand and supply, also can be applied to exchange rates, the Finance Minister added.

Politics within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, as in the case of business and finance, should be placed on new foundations, he said, adding the common prosperity sphere is not a group of families usually brought together but a union of peoples united for the purpose of attaining a common aim.

The adjustment of politics, economics and finance within the sphere will not be conducted separately by the various regions or countries concerned, but should be according to a common policy, he concluded.

Two Citations Given For Brilliant Action

(Continued From Page 1)

and the Yamamoto Company of the Yasuo Unit which have been cited for bravery and which relentlessly have continued their smashing offensives in the border areas of Shansi, Hopeh and Honan provinces during a two-month period beginning in May have accounted for a total of 15,000 enemy dead and have captured 5,000 prisoners. No less than 350 light and heavy guns, 7,000 revolvers and other war materials have been taken, while important enemy facilities have been demolished.

In their operations which were launched at the beginning of May, the two detachments have smashed Chiang Kai-shek's 24th Group Army and 27th Army. Further continuing their campaigns of annihilation, strategic enemy underground defenses were destroyed in North China, while the Communist 18th Army was crushed with numerous high commanding enemy officers killed.

Moreover, a strategic point of the enemy 24th Army, Hochienchen, has been occupied and mopping-up operations against 27th Army remnants under the command of General Liu Chin in Shansi Province, have been carried out, disabling the enemy.

Meanwhile, feeling the wrath of the Japanese units, the enemy 3rd Division commander, General Liu Yuen-ting, has surrendered to the Japanese Forces.

AOYAMA GAKUIN HOLDING ORATORICAL CONTEST

XIIth Inter-Collegiate English Speech Meet Being Sponsored by Japan Times

Under the auspices of the English Speaking Society of Aoyama Gakuin College, the twelfth grand national inter-collegiate English oratorical contest will be held today from 1 p.m. at the Aoyama Gakuin Auditorium. The gathering is being sponsored by the Japan Times Advertiser.

Following the opening address to be given by K. Otsubo, picked student orators from the leading universities, commercial and language schools will vie for honors by delivering speeches based on a wide variety of themes.

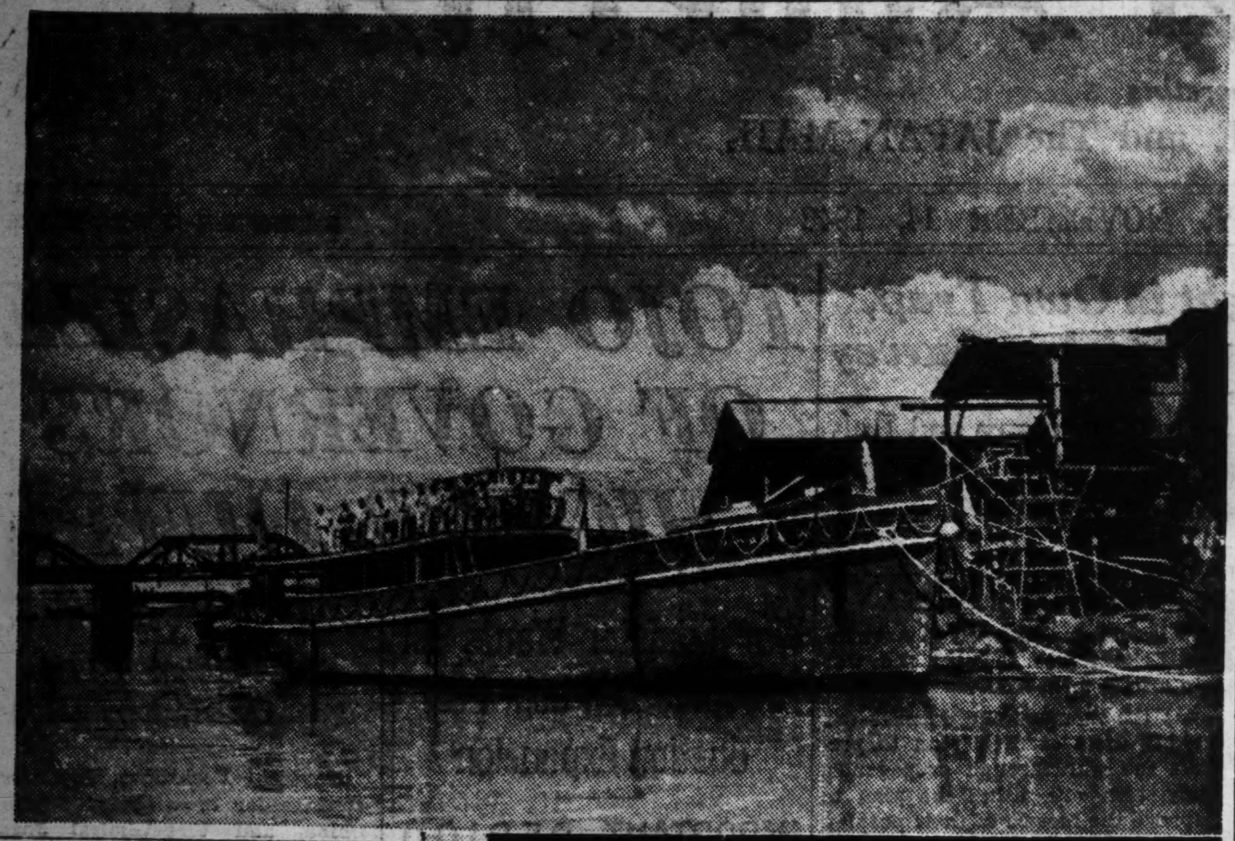
After the winners have been decided by judges Professors I. Matsuhara and I. Mikami, Mrs. F. Kitamura, Mr. H. Okusako of the Japan Times Advertiser editorial staff, and Mr. M. Dodo of Domei Tsushin, prizes will be presented and criticisms made. Closing remarks by the chairman will conclude the event.

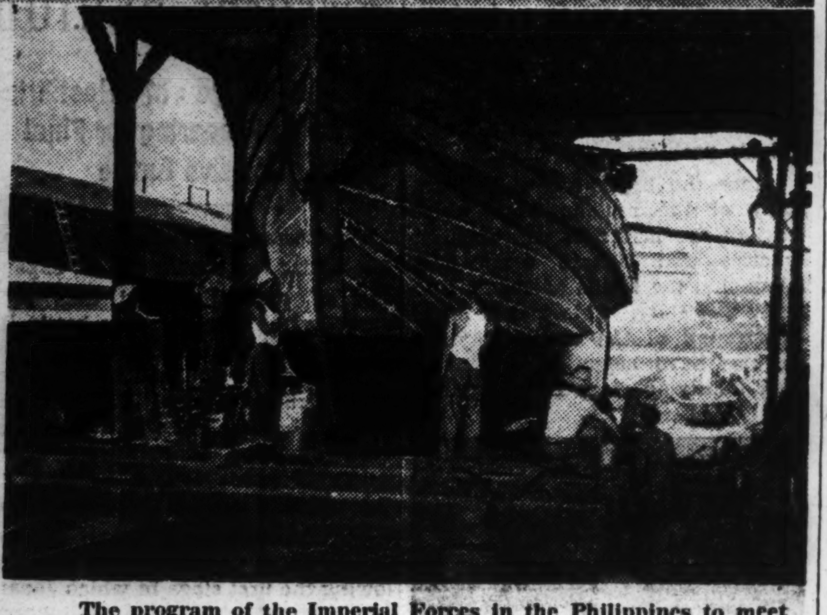
Japanese Trip Broadcast

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 13.—Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, recently broadcast a speech over the Central Radio Station on the subject "Impression of my Recent Tour in Japan."

Aim: Self-Supply in Southern Regions





The program of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines to meet on the spot the need of shipping bottoms is bearing fruit, with the cooperation of many native inhabitants. The top photo shows the recent launching of a ship of more than 200 tons which has been named "Akebono Maru." The bottom photo shows a craft formerly owned by the enemy undergoing repairs—these vessels together with newly constructed ones will soon be plying the ports of the 7,000 islands in the Philippines archipelago.

AMERICA, BRITAIN ARE IN OWN TRAP

(Continued From Page 1)

anxious to keep from them. Back of these American plans of counteraction was the political consideration of meeting the situation arising from the growing popular criticism of the Administration's methods of conducting the war.

U.S. Leaders Upset

"Thus, when the results obtained by the Imperial Forces in the Battle of the South Pacific and the Solomons were published by the Imperial Headquarters, it was the leaders of the American Government around President Roosevelt who were most disturbed and dismayed.

"Since the beginning of the war on December 8, last year, America, always announcing only the most insignificant of its own losses and desperately hiding its losing fight, has been letting loose a flood of ludicrously exaggerated propaganda regarding our losses. However, such deceitful propaganda was seen through by neutrals and by the Americans themselves and the people's indignation against Roosevelt for hiding the truth began to increase by the day.

"Reports reaching here show that when our recent victory was announced there was no way to console the bitterness and anxiety of the American people and that in a meeting with reporters on October 27 Roosevelt avoided any clarification of the situation by saying, 'Fighting is going on at the present so I cannot make any predictions.' On the next day, October 28, it is reported that even Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, could not reply when a reporter said to him, 'It looks like this will be the saddest Navy Day.'

"And Edward of the U.S. navy delivered a pessimistic address saying, 'At a time when the British Navy has been badly damaged, the Japanese Navy has surpassed the U.S. Navy in the Pacific and the outcome of the battle in the Solomons cannot be predicted.'

"That the neutral nations have a great admiration for Japan's magnificent victories goes without saying. For example, a Spanish paper in its editorial declared, 'That Washington is silent regarding the report of Japan's great victory is proof that as a result of the courageous activity of the Japanese airmen to gain results comparable to that of the raid on Pearl Harbor, the main strength of the American navy has been dealt a crippling blow and that the plan to retake the Solomons as well as the scheme to attack Japan from Australia, voiced by MacArther, has been completely shattered.'

"The people of America have become increasingly dissatisfied with Roosevelt's policy to lie to the people and with the methods used by the American government to carry on the war. And in the off-year elections held during the beginning of this month the Republican party gained notably in both the upper and lower houses and in gubernatorial seats. That the Republican party, which opposes the Democratic party of which Roosevelt is a member, showed such an advance is nothing but a clear indication of the dissatisfaction of the people with the Roosevelt government.

"However, that does not mean that any change can be expected in the American people's will to carry on the war. Although there is a greater possibility that Roosevelt will receive more interference and direction from the Republicans concerning politics and especially on international problems America's present efforts toward the war cannot be expected to slacken even if the Republicans were to gain overwhelming power. In other words, concerning the objective of carrying on the war there is absolutely no difference between the Democrats and the Republicans.

"America has depended too much upon its great resources and productive capacity and under-estimated Japan's national strength. With this attitude, America entered the war. Due, however, to its successive reverses on the war, that country has begun to recognize the gravity of the situation and at the same time the Government authorities have striven hard to make the Americans realize the seriousness of what is taking place and what will develop in the future.

"The result is that the American people have begun to open their eyes to the need of increasing the production of munitions through mobilizing total strength. It seems to us that America is working under the belief that, when its large-scale air forces are completed and its aircraft carriers and battleships are built up in a large number, that country will be able to launch a great offensive against Japan, thereby intending to turn the tide running against it to its favor.

"The enemy offensive in Solomon waters can be taken as a precursor to future large-scale offensives. It is not thought likely that America will stop its offensive, even though it is utterly defeated.

"Taking advantage of an unguarded moment in North Africa, as a result of the German-Soviet war, America and Britain are concentrating on that region and started an offensive against the Axis forces in late October. Britain is dreaming of reasserting its supremacy in the Mediterranean after retaking military vantage points in North Africa. It is true the Axis forces have retreated somewhat, but they have as their commander Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel who is an able strategist is capable of carrying out piercing operations. In close cooperation with the Italian forces the German forces are fighting there admirably well.

"The third front may be considered in connection with the recent landing of the American troops in French African colonies. Something must be said of the German-Soviet hostilities before I dwell on this situation. The positive offensive started by the German forces on the eastern front last June has been advantageous to the Germans in spite of the stubborn resistance of the Soviet forces. The Soviet forces can only hold part of Stalingrad on the Volga front, as that city is now reduced to shambles. In the Caucasus, the Soviet forces have been driven into the southern part of North Caucasus. America and Britain have been giving moral support freely to the Soviet Union, but have been refraining from establishing a second front in Europe.

For Own Profit

"At the start both America and Britain were counting on their own profit and interest by causing Germany and the Soviet Union fight over a long period, thereby intending to wear out Germany. It is no wonder that America and Britain do not pay any attention to the predicament of their allies.

"Since the early summer of this year, there has been a constantly louder clamor for the creation of a second front. In his Revolution day speech delivered on November 6, Josef Stalin renewed his demand for the formation of a second front, warning that this was necessary for the welfare of Britain and America themselves. In addition, discontent is mounting among the Soviets with the American-British habitual breach of promises. Even in America and Britain, too, cries have been made for the establishment of a second front. This has forced the hand of even the shameless American and British Governments. That is the reason for their invasion of French Africa, the line of least resistance and on which they had had an eye as an offensive point of propaganda value.

"In his press conference on November 10, the President of the United States explained: "The second front question was considered when Churchill visited the United States at the end of last year. After consideration of the availability of man power, aircraft, seacraft and other factors, the conclusion was reached that it would be impossible to effect a landing on the European continent across the English Channel during 1942. The question, then, was either to start small-scale offensives somewhere else during 1942 or to put off the matter altogether until next year. After deliberation, however, it was decided that the African campaign should be carried out during this year."

"It is clear from this explanation by Roosevelt (1) that the advance into Africa is the alternative to impossibility of landing operations on the European continent (2) that the American excuse for aggression was that of French Africa was liable to become a base for the Axis unless occupied first by the United States and (3) that regardless of whether or not there was such a possibility, French Africa was doomed to fall prey to American-British aggression sooner or later.

Kept Strict Neutrality

"Both at home and in the colonies the Vichy Government has maintained strict neutrality, which has been respected by the Axis. That the American-British pretext is utterly groundless is well known to the whole world. Since we know that America and Britain, for their own sake, make nothing of the international law and of the obligation to respect neutrality, we are not surprised at the present American-British aggression. Marshal Petain, who had seen the capture of Martinique and New Caledonia and the unlawful invasion of Madagascar, finally lost his patience, severed diplomatic relations with America and decided to cooperate fully with Germany and Italy.

"At dawn on November 8, the United States forces commenced landing at Casablanca and elsewhere on the Atlantic coast and at Algiers, Oran and elsewhere on the Mediterranean coast. The French forces in those regions, under orders from Marshal Petain, defended to the utmost, but due to numerical inferiority, were compelled to allow several key points to pass into American hands. Taking lightning counter-measures however, Germany and Italy have now completed their defenses over the French area along the coast of the Mediterranean. Not only that, the Axis air forces are active over Tunisia, while Axis troops are being dispatched by air to Tunisia on an extensive scale. Axis submarines have now commenced action and are achieving results. It is inevitable, therefore, that although the treacherous American-British invasion may prove successful for a time, they will find it difficult to hold the occupied areas inasmuch as they must hold rear supply routes over a great distance. We are, therefore, looking forward to the glad news that the Axis, having turned misfortune into fortune, have won a victory.

"Thus viewed, the war situation in Europe ,on the whole, is progressing favorably to Germany, Italy and the other Axis countries. Immutable is the determination of the German, Italian and other nations to prosecute the war.

"In East Asia, too, American-British counter-offensives are being successively repulsed, and the foundation for the creation of a new order in East Asia is being vigorously laid.

"On the other hand, America and Britain, by mobilizing their productive capacity, are bent on replenishing armament and on perfecting a long-term war structure. They are also on the alert for a chance to effect a surprise attack on the Axis camp. If America and Britain expect a protracted war, so are we prepared for a protracted war. Instead of being joyful or worried over trivial developments in the war situation arising from American-British floundering, we, with our feet set firmly on the ground and with an unshakable conviction of victory and perfecting a sure-to-win structure, must fight on until the final glory shall have been won.

"That we behind the guns can spend such a quiet autumn night almost as if we were in peacetime, totally unmolested by the ravages of war, is due entirely to the Imperial Forces who, in the north, in the south, in the west and in the east, are fighting day and night. Even while I am thus talking to you, our men in strange lands may have become gods of the country. That must not be forgotten for one moment."

TOJO EMPHASIZES GOVERNORS' ROLE

(Continued From Page 1)

mind in attending to their official business.

"The situation finds Japan under the necessity of engaging in large-scaled military operations over immense areas on land and sea. The enemies with their vast resources are making frantic efforts to recover the ground they have lost in the war.

"Japan, for its part, holds to the policy of ferreting out hostile forces and giving them an annihilating blow by making use of the position of sure victory it has acquired, and by a display of the fighting spirit which has distinguished the Japanese people for 3,000 years.

Task of People

"The task before the people is to extend the nation's fighting power to an extent which will permit the Imperial Forces to take independent action against the enemies in any time and in any place.

"The thought that should be uppermost in the minds of officials and civilians is that of perfecting the nation's wartime structure. We have to discard all considerations which have little do with the matter of annihilating the enemies. We must be quick to practice things which are adjudged to be necessary to win the war. The assembled local chiefs are expected to lead their subordinates and the people under their jurisdiction in taking what steps are considered necessary to extend the nation's fighting power.

"The Government has determined to extend the nation's power of transporting goods by land and by sea. Special attention will be directed to the extension of the nation's merchantile fleet.

"A marked improvement can be noted in the nation's food situation. This year's rice crop is exceptionally good. But we have to take into account the conditions in the whole of the area of Greater East Asia in fixing our food policy. Everything points to the necessity of redoubling our efforts to increase the output of foodstuffs.

"I am glad to be able to announce that the work of developing the occupied regions is progressing remarkably well. The question of fuel oil will be at an end before long, in view of the rate at which the work of extracting fuel oil in the southern area is proceeding. It is the shortage of shipping which has to be met before materials produced in the occupied regions can be available in Japan proper. Pending the solution of the question of bottoms I am afraid that the people of Japan will have to continue exercising strict economy in materials.

Stresses Spirit of Sacrifice

"In conclusion I should like to urge upon all local officials the necessity of doing their official business in the spirit of sacrificing their lives for the State. It is time that all translated their words into action. Japan now is fighting in a dignified manner with a bright future in view, utilizing the position of sure victory it has acquired. The 100,000,000 people of the nation are under the duty to see that the ultimate objectives of the war will be consummated."

In another speech in his capacity as president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Premier Tojo urged the prefectural heads to further the national movement.

Pointing out that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which has undergone reorganization absorbing various national organizations to further the national movement of assisting the Imperial rule, now is ready to promote a stronger national movement, Premier Tojo said:

"We all realize that the entire nation must further unite in expanding production of war materials and foodstuffs, forbearing all hardships.

"It is my sincere hope that you, the prefectural governors, as head of local branches of the National Service Association, will lead our national movement based on a clear understanding of the world situation and through your personal examples."

War Minister Wants Push in Production

(Continued from Page 1)

a firm conviction to drive to final victory.

Confident of Victory

"The fighting strength of a nation is made up of leadership, the strength of the fighting forces, the solidarity of the people, and especially of war will, material power, and strategical geographical conditions. In none of these points is Japan inferior to the enemy. It is reassuring to note that by the success of our operations at the beginning of the war we are able to hold a considerably favorable position. And I believe that the one hundred million people of Japan will bear all hardships and driving forward to the destruction of America and Britain, speed the arrival of final victory.

"This is the very important period during which we must prepare for the final decisive battle. Each individual must feel that he is at the front and overcoming all difficulties drive forward to final victory."

DEATH

Mrs. Kate Down, widow of the late Mr. Charles Down, passed away at her residence, No. 1 Myokojiyama, Yokohama on the 12th instant. Burial will take place at the Bluff Cemetery at 11:30 a.m., Saturday, the 14th.

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JAPAN SEA SCOUTS WILL STAGE PARADE

300 Representatives to March To Shrines on Dec. 6, Eve Of 19th Anniversary

A grand parade will be staged by the members of the Tokyo Branch of the Japan Sea Scouts on December 6, the eve of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Scouts.

With a brass band and a bugle squad in the lead, the sea stalwarts of tomorrow will reach the front pass to the Meiji Shrine at 10 a.m. Led by Admiral Isamu Takeshita, President of the Scouts, 300 representatives of the party will pay homage at the Meiji Shrine and the Togo Shrine.

The whole party will then parade through Shinjuku, Yotsuya and Ichigaya and proceed to the Yasukuni Shrine, where they will pray for the continued success of the Imperial Forces.

The party will break up at about 3 p.m.

Events befitting the occasion will take place at all the branches of the Scouts throughout the country the same day.

It is recalled that on December 7, 1941, the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Scouts, the 2,000 Tokyo members, gathered at the headquarters, were exhorted by Rear-Admiral Toyotoshi Higu[illegible], standing executive, in the following vein:

"Now is the most important juncture. We may clash with the American and British navies tomorrow."

The next morning war was declared on America and Britain. The boys' young blood boiled. Deeply impressed by the invincibility of the Imperial Navy, the 200,000 members of the Scouts have been undergoing strenuous spiritual training for the past year in preparation for the day when they will serve the country as members of the Imperial Navy.

NISEI TO HEAR NOMURA

Will Hold Meeting Tonight at Navy Museum

A meeting dedicated to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to America, will be held by the Nisei Association of Nippon at the Navy Museum (Kaigun-kan) in Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, today beginning at 4 p.m.

Representatives from Hiroshima, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, and Yokohama and Tokyo will attend and there will be annual reports on finance and business activities of the organization since its establishment a year ago. A resolution expressing the determination of the Nisei to fight for the cause of Greater East Asia will also be passed on the occasion.

In the morning, there will be held various committee meetings at the Matsumotoro restaurant in Hibiya Park to outline the organization's program for the next year.

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JAPAN'S ETIQUETTE IMPRESSES WRITER

Delegate to Literary Conference From Central China Also Admires Scenery

Pan Yu-tan, one of the Chinese delegates from Central China to the Greater East Asia Literary Conference, is a graduate of Kuanghua University where he specialized in literature. Later, he studied law at Tungwu University. At present he is the chief editor of a Chinese daily. During his sojourn in Japan, he was greatly impressed by the order and etiquette strictly observed by all the Japanese, and made the following comment to the Yomiuri-Hochi:

"I like rural landscape in Japan, because the farmers in their simple overalls seem to add special charm to the beautiful scenery of mountains and rivers. In travelling by boat or train, I constantly kept my eyes on the farmers working in the fields. On my way to Unzen, I saw an old man collecting rice stalks, while the heavier task of binding them into sheaves and carrying them over to other places was being undertaken by a young couple. Such scenes are most inspiring to me.

"When going up Fukendake, the highest peak among the Unzen group, I met a group of young mountaineers led by an old man. I could not help admiring the strong and steady strides of the old man, but more than that I was impressed by the orderliness and obedience of the young members of the party who followed the aged leader.

"I was able to witness another example of Japanese love of order at the Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet. Individual technique and ability seemed to have been lost in the grandeur of the collective performance. All the participants did their own part in perfect harmony with the others, under the command of one leader, but to me it seemed as though each of their motions was prompted by inspiration.

"During the Conference, all the procedure were smoothly carried out, presided over by chairman Kan Kikuchi. I believe that order and etiquette can be properly observed only when both the leader and follower know their own limitations. In the principle of 'know thy limitations,' I think, lies the Japanese moral sentiment. It is more than apparent that order and etiquette are not the outcome of temporary necessities, because if so, they will be discarded sooner or later. When I saw order and etiquette being spontaneously observed, I realized that they were true characteristics of Japanese life. I also noticed that perfect order was being kept when going in and coming out of trains. I wish to see the same order and etiquette in my country, but they are not things to be created overnight.

"In old China, all the people were healthy and lively and eagerly observed order and etiquette, but today the teachings of the ancient sages which are being strictly observed in Japan, have lost their influence in China to a large extent.

"Japan's national structure is firmly constructed on the foundation of endurance, liveliness and I feel confident that the same kind of social structure based upon order and etiquette will some day be realized in my country. In conclusion, I wish to say that my sojourn in Japan has been a most enjoyable one."

TO UNIFY PORT SERVICE

New Firm to Handle Harbor Transportation

To unify and increase the efficiency of ferry transportation service in the port of Yokohama, the Yokohama Port Transportation Company has been created with a ¥30,000,000 capital.

The new company, with Seiichi Nakase, managing director of the N.Y.K. as president, will take exclusive control of all transportation services by ferries in Yokohama and its neighboring waters, it is understood.

Thai Budget Submitted

Domei

BANGKOK, November 13.—The Government today submitted to the Assembly the budget for 1943, the second year since Thailand's entry into the war. The 1943 budget involves 276,000,000 bahts in expenditures, including 147,000,000 bahts in ordinary expenditures and 129,000,000 bahts in extraordinary expenditures involving war expenses and flood-relief expenses.

S.M.C. to Control Trade

SHANGHAI.—The Consular body has granted the Shanghai Municipal Council the right to supervise local trade and industrial associations automatically including the legal right to control retail, wholesale and producer's prices in Shanghai.

Shansi-Hopeh-Honan Border District

Steep cliffs, towering ranges, deep, narrow valleys making perfect defensive positions for fighting forces have added to the tremendous difficulties facing the Japanese Forces operating in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border regions. It was in this area that Lieutenant Shigeo Masuko and the Yamamoto Company won fame for themselves by scoring spectacular results against the enemy.

(Courtesy of the War Ministry)

AMERICA I CHAOS

United States Rapidly Becoming 'Have-Not' Nation With No Means of Getting Necessary War Materials—Rubber Practically Gone

America was sitting on top of the world as the greatest nation on earth in the days when discussions centered on the "have" and "have not" nations. Backed by her tremendous economic wealth, she talked loud and menacingly and tried to steer the whole world into her own conceived paths. This eventually led the arrogant United States to commit an irretrievable blunder causing a chaotic economic setback, according to Sumio Kohama in an article in the Gaiko Jiho magazine. His survey of the American economic problem follows:

Had America been less favorably endowed by Nature, or economically and materially on about the same footing as others, chances were that she would not have dared to commit herself to such a foolish course as to challenge Japan. However, she was too much obsessed with her economic wealth and consequently the Americans thought that they were all powerful and any decline from this status was impossible. Unconsciously, they had been brought up to worship economic power as the omnipotent ideal which became imbued as their national trait. They began to think that they could do anything, even to settle wars, with their mighty economic power. But this has proved a terrific illusion and has now resulted in a painful awakening.

Today's War Different

America might have been the greatest power on earth, if wars could be decided on the numerical strength of heavy arms alone, represented by the number of warships, airplanes, tanks, etc. However, world conditions today are not made just to suit America alone. Others have their just say, regardless of whether they are less favorably situated in the economic sense. This does not necessarily follow, however, that we can slight the economic power of America as a modern war has much the nature of an economic campaign and a war of materials. Unlike the wars of the past, much more importance has to be attached to the economic and material features in modern wars.

But there were some serious miscalculations made by the Americans. To start with, the Americans, particularly those represented by the Roosevelt clique, did not figure in, other than their economic strength, all other necessary elements to bring the nation up to a war-footing. Totally absorbed in their vaunted power of war armaments, they overlooked the measuring of the quality of their fighting men who were to handle such weapons. They forgot to take account of the men's knowledge of war game and their fighting spirit, which was most important. Their greatest error, was their negligence to estimate properly other nations' war strength. Absolutely confident of their own economic power, they thought they could wipe off any economically weaker nation, who happened to cross their path, by a single stroke, or even without fighting.

So beset with the feeling of such security, they thought it was within their grasp to humble Japan with their economic pressure. Such was their claim as being the only way to save their country from the calamity of war. The idea was to keep out of involvement, whereas they were actually in the status of undeclared war in their aid to the British. This is indeed a fine logic!

The United States surmised that Japan was weak in her natural resources, that she depended upon Britain, America, and India for 94 per cent of her iron ore; that she imported a greatest part of her oil from the United States and Dutch East Indies; that she had to get all of her pig iron, copper, and lead from America, England, and the East Indies; and therefore when these three countries got together and stopped their exports to her, she was bound to bow down sooner or later. Such was the judgement they passed on Japan. Yet in contrast to this self-contained, conceited attitude was the opinion held in some conservative sections among them, which claimed that if the sale of oil was completey stopped to Japan, she might be forced to get it from East Indies and such Japanese advance may bring America into war with Japan, hence it would be a good idea not to stop the sale of oil completely.

What we can surmise from this fact alone is that America at heart did not want to fight Japan. Yet in spite of this, what brought the war on was the habitual trait of the Americans to take a gambler's chance.

Abrogated Trade Pact

Preceding this, America abrogated the Japanese-American treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911. Notice was given on the denunciation of the treaty on July 26, 1939, to go into effect from January of the following year. The move on the part of America was political, rather than economic, to indicate her intention of bringing pressure on Japan. Following this, in June, 1940, America adopted an export permit system against Japan, which was further strengthened by prohibiting the export of such necessary war materials as industrial machinery, scrap iron, and iron ore. This was the forerunner to a complete stoppage of export which occurred later.

Thus at last the complete prohibition was soon in effect. Formerly Japan had depended upon America for 30 per cent of her imports and exports combined, and from this fact it can be imagined how hard her economics were to be hit. This was exactly the aim of America. Naturally we voiced a strong protest with America forewarning her of the danger of straining our future relations; but conceited as America was, she would not listen to it, or rather, instead, she was tickled to death to know of our predicament. On July 24, America's asset freezing act came into being, which was to mark the last stage of her economic campaign against Japan and a step on the side of an actual war.

For several months until the war on December 8, America reveled in her arrogance. For there was no other period in which Japan appeared to America as hard-pressed and run down as this time. Not only the Americans were given this impression but also some of the Japanese in America felt likewise.

In this connection let me relate a story of a certain Japanese press correspondent who returned recently from America. Two Japanese oil tankers lay at anchor in San Francisco, waiting to take oil to Japan. It was near the end of July when our Tatsuta Maru was held up by the American authorities at that port, which caused a sensation in both America and Japan. There was only such a limited supply of oil shipped to the East that both Shell and Associated Oil interests were anxious to sell theirs to Japan. While the matter of the permit system was taken up with Washington, our tankers lay in idle-wait for the result of the negotiations for three long months. It presented a scene which made the people think that Japan was badly in need of oil. Rumors were spread to the effect that the claim of Japan of having oil stored to last her many years was a lie, and instead had just enough to keep her going for next several months. Japan never appeared as weak to the Americans as she did in the period from the summer to the fall of last year. Even this correspondent went to the extent of exclaiming to the Japanese there at that time: "How weak and exhausted our mother country must be." "If those tankers had been sent there on purpose, there could have been no greater stroke of diplomacy than that one, he later said.

Most of Them Ignorant

As this impression had been created among such intelligent Japanese nationals it is imaginable how the situation had been viewed by the Americans, as the majority of whom were entirely ignorant of our real prowess. They must have thought that Japan's position was now hopeless.

America's insolence was not to be tolerated very long. Her disastrous reverse at Pearl Harbor on December 8 has chilled her to the marrow and has pulled her down from her exalted ladder of conceit and arrogance. Up to this time she had entertained a supreme confidence in her fortress at Hawaii to withstand any attack, so much so that she had never dreamed that such a debacle could occur. It was the result of our spiritual outburst as we no longer could bear the insults and discriminations heaped on us for many years. This offensive shook America's idle dreams to smithereens and they are now trying to pick up the smattered fragments in a desperate and futile attempt.

Nearly all the Americans were afraid of such an attack. However, their conceited political clique were so boastfully drunk with their power that they were utterly unable to see what was coming.

How this defeat reacted on the Americans can be evinced from what Dr. Klaus Mehnert, editor of the Twentieth Century Magazine in Shanghai, said following the attack. He said, among other things, that the cause of this defeat ultimately lay in the Maginot spirit, with which the American forces were so deeply imbued. The Maginot spirit represents an outlook which belittles the spiritual and moral side of war while it tends to over-estimate the material strength. As a matter of fact this strong French defensive line was powerless before the German onslaught, although it had cost France a considerable sum of money. This was equally true of the Hawaiian base, which had consumed millions of dollars in fortifications, but had crumbled under the intrepid Japanese attack.

In this war against America we see a repetition of what we witnessed at the time of the Russo-Japanese War of four decades ago. Both Russia under Czar Nicholas and America under President Roosevelt wanted to hinder the rise of Japan as a world power. Neither of them, however, studied the true strength of Japan in earnest but both regarded our attitude of sincere protest as that of being weak-kneed. In regard to the Russian defeat, the American historians of those days ascribed it to the Czar's mistaken policy. It is indeed interesting to know how they are going to explain their own country's blunder this time.

The Americans should wake up to the truth that it was their ambitious leaders, who were more bent on the guarding of their political power than to look after the best interest of the country, who made a terrible miscalculation and threw the country into a cauldron of needless war. It was a needless war, for some of those leaders have said that no essential difference existed between the two nations which could not be settled through diplomatic negotiations. The true cause of America's reverse was their ideology of economic omnipotency, which caused her to plunge into the current conflict.

(To Be Continued)

MIXED SPORTS PROGRAM SCHEDULED AT Y.C.A.C.

Soccer, Rugger and Basketball Matches Arranged for Week-End

A busy sports schedule has been arranged at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club for this week-end with one soccer game, two basketball matches and one rugby fixture slated to be played off.

Starting from 2:30 this afternoon, the soccer team will play the St. Joseph's College eleven, followed by the ladies basketball game against the Shiragiku five from 4 p.m. The men's basketball team will also see action for the first time this season when they are slated to take on the Kosho casaba stars an hour later.

On Sunday afternoon, the Club's rugby fifteen will meet the strong Keio J.S.K.S. fifteen from 3 p.m. sharp.

The soccer game should be a keenly-contested affair as the Club players are pitted against the fast St. Joseph's schoolboys who have yet to be beaten this season. Both the ladies and men's basketball teams should emerge victors in their respective games as they both are fielding powerful squads, with most of last year's regulars being available.

The Club's rugby team is expected to meet with stiff opposition on Sunday as the visiting Keio J.S.K.S. players are reputed to be one of the strongest Club sides in Tokyo.

The following players are asked to turn out for the Club.

Soccer: Messrs Harriss, M. Fachtmann, P. Fehlen, S. Bielous, Schoene, C. Fernandes, H. DaSilva, E. Gordes, Speringer, R. Bernstein and G. Agajan.

Ladies basketball: Mrs. Brigel, Miss H. Lord, Miss Planas (captain), Miss Albeck, Miss Wertheimber, Miss Eymard, Miss Prohaska, Miss Hardvendal, Miss M. Andreis, Miss G. Andreis, Miss Suzanne.

Men's basketball: Messrs M. Fachtmann, J. Planas, F. Harriss, Eymard, Boixo, F. Planas, Schoene.

Rugby: Messrs G. Swanson, R. Bernstein, Petroff, Lavalle, Speringer, Harriss (captain), Planas, F. Planas, Agajan, Fehlen, Weiss, Weidemann, Handel, Schoene and Vogt.

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COOK. Woman experienced, has references, wants immediate position. Write Box 386, Japan Times, Tokyo.

DOMESTIC help. Will take charge of household from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and also children. Some experience. Apply Box 387, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MIDDLE-AGED Japanese gentleman, graduated from Xavier's School in Shanghai and Kwansai University, fully experienced as business executive, and with knowledge of speaking French and Chinese, also English correspondence and conversation, seeks immediate post. Write to Box 376, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PART-TIME work wanted by Japanese accountant in Tokyo or Yokohama, fully experienced. Box 356, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN cook, experienced, wants immediate position. Has references. Write Box 386, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

THREE-ROOMED unfurnished house at Takinoue 127, garden, nice view, rent ¥100. Foreigners only with permit. Apply P. O. Box 237, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo or Yokohama

HOUSE wanted by German family. Please send particulars to Mr. Bergmann, c/o K.K. Irisu Shokai, Central P.O. Box 52, Tokyo, or telephone 23-0236 to 0239.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

FIRST-CLASS house with garden, preferably on Bluff, wanted by foreign family in Yokohama. Please send particulars to Box 382, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

A FULL cut-glass table set for twelve people. Owner leaving. Apply Box 388, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ONE cut-glass punch bowl with twelve glasses. Apply Box 339, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2366.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

LENS, camera, piano, accordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, foreign clothes, furniture, sewing machine, typewriters, carpets, Shoga, Kotto wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 8 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome, [illegible]-dori, Shibuya-ku. Tel. Aoyama 36-1940.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

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WOODCUT MAKER

The Story of Shihei Hayashi

Three hundred and fifty woodcuts were piled up in the toko-no-ma. The andon, or paper-covered lamp, stood in the center of the room. Its faint light barely reached the corners of the room.

Shihei twisted his body to get a better view of the woodcuts. Books and letter boxes were stacked high around him, giving the room a stuffy atmosphere. Shihei was lying flat on his stomach on the old worn mat. His thin elbow was bent, and his lean face with the protruding cheek bones and deep sunken eyes rested on his hand. The thin whiskers cast a dark shadow on his face. He had been in that position from some time ago, staring with feverish eyes at the piled woodcuts.

The woodcuts had finally been completed. How he had waited for this day to come. Those frantic days when he waited for each woodcut to be completed with almost a a feverish impatience were like a dream. He wondered how many days these cuts had taken to be completed.

The work was first started in the summer of the 8th year of the Temmei Era (1788), and was completed in April of the 3rd year of Kansei (1791). That means it had taken almost four years, 1,060 days. What long years. He had at first estimated that the work would require 900 days at the most. Had he money enough to hire four men, nay, even two, he could have had them completed in a shorter time. But poverty allowed him to hire only one. Nine hundred days to wait . . . even the thought alone had been unbearable. And yet it had finally taken 1,060 days.

Although he had been able to get 34 subscriptions for his book through the help of his friends, [illegible] engraving had taken 160 days more than the estimated time. Of course, his sickness might have delayed it, but the real cause lay in his lack of money.

First Joy

He recalled his joy at the time the first few blocks for his first volume were engraved. He had carried those blocks in his arms as though they were his child and had walked round and round the streets, dreaming of the day when all the blocks would be completed. The blocks were engraved one after the other. To meet with the expense he had to go to his friends to get whatever financial aid they could give. All embarrassment and shame were endured only to get the 350 woodblocks finished.

And now those 350 blocks were before his very eyes. Shihei heaved a deep sigh. Into these blocks were carved all his expectations, sufferings, and hardships of the past three years. Yet, now that they were completed, his suffering had not only not ended, but had become greater. These blocks would have to be printed on paper. But how could he get the necessary paper? How could he get the money to purchase the necessary paper?

His lifelong wish was to publish a thousand issues and spread them far and wide among the people. However, the expense was far beyond his means.

Shihei thought of the cruel actuality and gave a loud groan. The mere thought of publishing a thousand volumes was nonsense. It was only a dream. In his present state, even one would be enough. He wanted to see one completely printed as soon as possible.

Paper

"Paper, paper, I want paper. I want money to buy the paper," he groaned to himself.

"Uncle," A voice called out from beyond the sliding screen. The face of Chimpei, Shihei's nephew, appeared from behind it.

"What happened, uncle?" he said looking into Shihei's face.

"Nothing." Shihei quickly arose.

"Haven't you been groaning?" The nephew asked again.

"I tell you, I'm alright," Shihei's voice was somewhat harsh.

"Don't you think you had better rest, uncle? Shall I make the bed for you?"

"Well, if you say so—Fill the lamp, will you? The oil is pretty low."

"Yes, uncle."

Chimpei filled the lamp with oil and made the bed in the next room. Shihei sat silent. This nephew, who had just become 20, was closest in blood to Shimpei who had no child. Shihei was exceedingly fond of this kind youth, who served him diligently. The sickly author had remained unmarried even to that age and was living with his brother Kazen.

"At about what time shall I go tomorrow?" Chimpei inquired of his uncle.

"Ah, yes, let me see. Go as soon as you're through with your breakfast." So saying, he sat up straight and continued, "This must be the first time you are going around to borrow money. See well for yourself what it's like."

"Is there anything else I can do? Return the books for instance?"

"Let me see. Although I have many borrowed ones, there's none to return as yet." Shihei said, looking at the stack of books. "But a samurai should always be carrying something heavy and become used to the weight so that when the time comes, he can easily take the spear. Go and take a 'rock.'" With that the uncle and nephew burst into hearty laughter.

After his nephew had gone, Shihei sat before his old desk and began to write a letter. He was thinking of sending Chimpei to Shikibu Fujitsuka on the morrow to borrow a sum of money. Shikibu was Shihei's closest friend.

The Loan

He wrote that the woodblocks were finally completed, and after explaining his hard-pressed situation, he asked his friend for the needed sum, promising to pay back within that year. In one part of the letter he wrote about the poem which he intended to have stamped at the end of the book. In the poem he hinted that although it might sound foolish to stress in this peaceful time that Japan was a maritime nations and that a maritime nation should be armed as such, he took great pride in himself for that idea, which no one in the nation's history of 3000 years had ever uttered. He expressed in it his strong belief that 500 years later men would recognize the truth of his statement. He also showed his fervent wish that in five hundred year's time the brave warriors of the country would show the world Japan's significance as a maritime nation.

Enclosing the letters, Shihei felt the tears oozing out. The thought that Shikibu Fujitsuka was the only one he could ask for such favors touched him, and the fact that he had to trouble so many of his friends to publish his life work saddened him.

Should the work be printed as he hoped, he felt that it would never be the result of his effort alone but the gift of his friend's warm and sympathetic help.

As it was in the 6th year of the Anei Era (1777) that he had written the first line of his "Kaikoku Heidan" (A Discourse on the Coastal Defense of a Maritime Country) and had written the last line on the 6th year of the Temmei Era (1786), he had taken almost ten years in writing alone. The woodblocks for the first volume was completed two years later and three years later in April, the last was completed. Fifteen years had passed since he first started on his work.

During these long years, nothing else had been on his mind but the book. He had given the best part of his life to it. All his passion and power were poured into the sixteen volumed work. And yet after all those sufferings, he still had to worry his tired head for money.

Shihei felt pity for himself to have to cry like a child. He gave a loud groan again, and suddenly he began to laugh. He had just recalled how he had Shikibu give him money by making an improvised poem meaning, "Rather than give me an enormous sum at the memorial service after my death, give me a tiny bit while I am living." He wept again, then laughed and wept again. (Tadao Oike. From the Taiyo)

(To Be Continued)

The Mermaid

"Brave soldiers, we've just caught a mermaid. Please eat it."

A stalwart, dusky fisherman approached a group of Japanese soldiers in Cavieng, and leading them to the river bank showed them a "mermaid" lying in his boat.

The orthodox mermaid of fable and tradition has the face and torso of a beautiful maiden, the lower half of the body being shaped like the tail end of a fish, and covered with silvery scales.

But the so-called "mermaid" of Cavieng is called the Solwara Blumarkow by the local inhabitants, and is a specie of the sea-cow. Its skin is smooth, like that of a human being. It suckles its young, and can emit a cry like that of a baby. It breeds round the seas near New Ireland. Its flesh tastes like pork, and the skin can be made into shoes and trunks.

This was the "mermaid" that the fisherman had brought. It is reported that the soldiers welcomed the gift, and had a feast.

Shihei Hayashi (1754-1793): After having visited the whole country in order to discover the ancient traditions, he published the Kaikoku-Heidan and the Sangoku-tsuran, two works whose importance was not recognized at the time. They served to antagonize the Bakufu towards him, and he was sent to Sendai, where, confined in his brother's house, he died at the age of forty. After the Restoration he received a posthamous rank at court the Sho-go-I.

Big Men of Science

Dr. CHUJIRO SASAKI

The late Dr. Chujiro Sasaki, eminent zoologist and entomologist, was noted particularly for his discovery of kyosho, a maggot which once seriously menaced Japan's silk raising industry. His discovery was of an important significance because Japan was, as it is today, the greatest silk raising country in the world.

Dr. Sasaki was a voluminous writer and he wrote 25 books relating chiefly to zoology and entomology, but he had several hobbies and wrote a few books on them. Enthusiastic and energetic worker as he was, he travelled far and wide, particularly in the Orient, scaling mountains and traversing ragged regions, in quest of material for his research work. Some of the subjects of his research were unique, including, for instance, salamander and catgut.

In his outdoor life for researches and investigations, he worked so assidiously and consistently that his hands almost became deformed. In this connection, one of his pupils remarked:

"If one was to guess the profession of Dr. Sasaki merely by looking at his hands, he would not hesitate to say that the owner of the hands was a farmer." The hand usually takes definite form before one attains middle age and its shape tells the mode of life its owner leads. Dr. Sasaki's fingers were short and knotty with thick nails. The thumb nails were flat and thick and their breadth were greater than their length. The bases of the thumbs were thick and sinewy. Dr. Sasaki with these bony and tough hands, however, was quite an artist. He was able to paint artistic watercolor pictures for decorative purposes or draw delicate pictures of insects for illustrating the records of his research work.

Interested in Sericulture

Throughout his life, Dr. Sasaki was specially interested in sericulture and devoted most of his time to research on this subject. This was due, perhaps, to the fact that he inherited this subject from his father, who rendered great service to the country by improving the condition of the silk raising industry in this country. At any rate, it was the late Dr. Chujiro Sasaki who made a very thorough study of the sericultural industry of Japan in the light of modern science, and placed it on a scientific basis.

Born in 1857 in Fukui city, Fukui prefecture, the late Dr. Chujiro Sasaki was the son of Nagaatsu Sasaki, a samurai who served the feudal lord of the Fukui clan. His mother died when he was six years old, and though his father married again, he was brought up chiefly by his grandmother. He came to Tokyo with his family when his father was appointed official of the industrial department of the new government which was organized after the fall of the shogunate regime in 1868.

As an official of the industry encouragement section of the industrial department, Dr. Sasaki's father felt keenly the necessity of encouraging sericulture and silk-reeling and devoted much of his time to the improvement of the industry. He was sent to Europe and America three times in those early days to investigate the condition of filatures in the Western countries. Upon his return to Japan, he established a model filature and a waste silk spinning mill by the order of the government. He also established with his private funds training quarters for silk-reeling and silk worm growing. To complete his personal equipment, he also maintained a private mulberry plantation. Young Sasaki naturally was interested in his father's enterprise and finally decided to devote his life to research on sericulture.

Grandmother's Care

While young Sasaki was in his home town, he was under his grandmother's care and received primary education, which consisted mainly of Chinese classics, and in due course of time he entered the middle school which was maintained by the Fukui clan. But life in Tokyo was by no means happy for him at first, for his grandmother died in 1872 and on the following year he had to part with his father because the latter went to Europe by the order of the government to investigate the industrial conditions in the European countries.

While his father was gone, young Sasaki had a trying time, living a lonely home life with his step-mother and studying all by himself to prepare for entrance to a high seat of learning. In 1874, he at last entered the First Higher School, the preparatory school for entrance to the Tokyo Imperial University. It was while he was in this institution that he made up his mind to work out his destiny as a scientist. In 1877, he graduated from the Higher School and took the zoology course at the Tokyo Imperial University. He studied under Prof. Edward S. Morse, an eminent American zoologist and anthropologist. In those days, he was interested in collecting salamanders, and when he graduated from the university in 1881, the subject of his thesis was "The Salamander."

Agricultural Assistant

In September, the same year, Dr. Sasaki was employed by the Komaba Agricultural School as an assistant, and from about this time on till 1893 he held various minor positions as scientist at the agricultural school as well as the Science College of the Tokyo Imperial University. In 1886, he was promoted to the position of professor at the Komaba Agricultural School to take charge of the zoological, entomological and sericultural courses.

The work was hard because all these courses required many delicate experiments and kept him busy all the time. This was particularly true in spring when the sericultural season set in and young silk worms had to be cared for day and night. There might have been a number of assistants under him, but he had to work with them constantly in order to obtain accurate results of his experiments. Despite this, he kept on his research works on various parasitic insects, which were harmful to silkworms, and tried to write treatises on the basis of his findings. As a matter of fact, it was during this period that he made the greatest scientific discovery of his life, which enabled Japan's sericultural industry to make an epoch-making development.

In 1888, the agricultural school became the College of Agriculture of the Tokyo Imperial University. In the following year, Dr. Sasaki was sent to Europe to study the condition of sericultural and marine products industries. During the two years of stay abroad, he visited many schools and experimental stations and exchanged views with many scientists interested in the industries.

Regular Professor

Upon his return from abroad, he was made a regular professor at the College of Agriculture and was relieved from the minor works to devote himself wholly to the chairs of zoology, entomology and sericulture. He was thus placed in a position to concentrate his energy on researches for the improvement of the sericultural industry. In his new capacity, he was commissioned from time to time by the agricultural department of the government as well as by various institutions interested in sericulture to make investigations and researches on this or that subject.

For this purpose, he travelled far and wide, particularly in the Orient. He visited Taiwan, Chosen and China several times. For a period of about 30 years from about this time on, he wrote profusely on the basis of his findings and published his manuscripts in book form.

It was during his probationary period of work at the agricultural school and the university after his university course that he began his research on kyosho, a kind of parasitic maggot which often wrought great damages on the silk raising industry, and completed it in June, 1884 when he was 29 years old. His discovery of the cause of the damage to sericulture was a gospel to the silk raising industry, for it led the industry to an epoch making development. In recognition of his service, the Japanese Government granted him a large sum of money as a gift.

His Book

Dr. Sasaki wrote a book entitled "Silk Worm and Maggot" in plain language for the benefit of ordinary people who were interested in the silk raising industry. His treatise on this subject, which appeared in the bulletin of the Science College of the Tokyo Imperial University, aroused a sensation in the academic circles of Japan, for he was still a mere young man and little known in the world of science.

According to Dr. Sasaki's findings, silk worms fell victims of the parasitic maggots when they were fed with mulberry leaves on which a certain kind of fly laid eggs. Western scientists emphatically denied the correctness of his observation, but later when a kind of fly, which bred and grew and became a parasitic maggot as described by Dr. Sasaki, was found in India, they simply had to recognize the Japanese scientist's achievement. As a result, the young Japanese scientist became all of a sudden the target of attention of Western scientists who were interested in sericulture.

Salamanders

Ever since his university days, Dr. Sasaki had been deeply interested in his research on salamanders. He travelled across the central section of Japan, and scoured 13 gorges and ravines, which were several thousand feet above sea level, to catch the creatures. As a result, he caught 71 salamanders of all sizes and weights, ranging from 19 to 69 centimeters in length and from 41 to 1,026 grams in weight. He studied them minutely observing various stages of their morphological development since infancy and the condition in which they breed and grow. As a result of this research, he also found out that the salamander lays eggs during a period about a month beginning in the middle of September and that the eggs are somewhat like a string of beads.

Tegusu, or catgut, which is generally understood in Japan as wild cocoon silk, was another interesting subject of his study. In this, however, he learned how to make it and naturalize the worm of tegusu in Japan instead of inventing the method of making it.

Tegusu was imported from China and used in Japan as a fishing line. The amount of import was no more than about ¥50,000 a year and could hardly affect the balance of Japan's foreign trade, but Dr. Sasaki, who was a serious student of sericulture, was naturally interested to know how tegusu was produced and what kind of worm yielded it. In 1895, or thereabout, the worm from which the catgut was obtained was wholly unknown to the Japanese. In those days, Dr. Sasaki was groping about to find the worm which yields tegusu, but in vain. At one time, he worked on worms infesting chestnut trees but the article he made as the result of this experiment had no brilliancy and elasticity of tegusu imported from China.

Discovers Catgut Worm

In 1908 while he was travelling in China in quest of tegusu worm, he for the first time had an opportunity to see it and observe the method of making tegusu. One day while he was reading reports on the Chinese tariff of the year 1881, he came across a passage, stating that the article was produced in southern China. As the result of a further investigation, he found out that it was produced in Hainan island. Anxious as he was to see the worm, he went to this island to observe the actual worm. To his surprise, what he saw was quite different from what he had imagined and all the more so from that which infested Japanese chestnut trees. It was a kind of moth, but its cocoon was quite different from any of those found in Japan. An investigation revealed that the insect did not live in Japan.

In Hainan island, the tegusu worms feed on maple leaves and breed in the trees. Natives in that island collect them and take out of their bodies two semi-transparent white matters. Then they steep them in vinegar for a while and stretch them out to their full length. Tegusu is made by drying them. When they are dried, they are about eight or nine feet in length.

Dr. Sasaki was modest and genial in his social intercourse. As a scientist, he was enthusiastic and assidious in his research work and tackled his job with a marvelous tenacity. He was kind and considerate toward his pupils and no one ever heard him scolding them in a harsh tone of voice. He was disinterested in material gain and always appeared quite plain.

Firm Character

Meek as he was, he was a son of a samurai and would not abide with any insult. In one of his trips abroad, he left Japan on a foreign liner. One day while he was eating in the dinning room, a foreign passenger who sat across him impudently addressed him, telling him to pass the salt. Dr. Sasaki courteously passed the salt and said to him: "I do not know who you are, but I am Dr. Sasaki, a professor at the Tokyo Imperial University. The language with which you addressed me just now was by no means that of a gentleman. I believe that you do not know courtesy, but if you are to travel round the world you ought to know something about it. I tell you this for your future reference."

The man who was warned was very much embarrassed, and his friend who sat by him, not being unable to remain indifferent to the situation, humbly apologized to Dr. Sasaki for his friend's misdemeanour toward him. Since that time, the captain of the ship as well as the rest of the passengers became courteous and friendly toward him.

Dr. Sasaki was a man of strong physical constitution ever since he was young. He retired from his active work in 1920 when he reached the age limit of 65, but he was able to keep up his research work with the vigor of a young man until he died in 1938 at the age of 81. While he was still in a probationary position as a young scientist, he walked several miles to the university every day because there was no tram-car service in the capital then. His hobby of climbing mountains, which he began when he was about 20 years old, must have helped him in keeping his health in the best of condition. He kept this hobby up till he became 72 years old. Unless it was absolutely necessary, he never rode in a motorcar.

Warm-Hearted Man

A man of warm heart as he was, Dr. Sasaki always cherished tender memories of his old friends and teachers and never forgot to requite the kindness he received from them. In 1871, the Fukui clan, to which the Sasaki family belonged during the feudal days, invited the Rev. William Elliot Griffis, an American missionary and educator, to teach physics and chemistry to students in that clan. The Rev. Griffis established a chemical laboratory in that clan, the first laboratory on the Western model ever established in modern Japan, and there Dr. Sasaki studied chemistry with the rest of the students under the American teacher. When the Rev. Griffis, who returned to his country two years later, revisited Japan after a lapse of half a century, Dr. Sasaki remembered his old teacher and received him with hearty welcome and extended to him every courtesy he could in his power.

Prof. Morse

Dr. Sasaki also studied zoology under Prof. Edward S. Morse, eminent American zoologist and anthropologist, who came to Japan in 1877 and taught zoology at the Science College of the Tokyo Imperial University. Prof. Morse contributed much to the development of modern academic learning in Japan. Soon after he arrived in Japan, he discovered shell mounds in Omori, an outskirt of Tokyo. This led him and his Japanese pupils to the excavation of the shell mounds and their neighborhood. As the result, much earthern-ware, human and animal bones and shells of antiquity were unearthed. Researches on these articles revealed that Japan was once inhabited by a cannibal race.

It was the first excavation ever undertaken in Japan for an academic purpose and marked the beginning of anthropology in this country. It was under Prof. Morse that the foundation of anthropology began to be laid in Japan and many Japanese young men studied this branch of science under him and became eminent anthropologists.

When the construction of the Morse memorial to commemorate Prof. Morse's service to the academic world of Japan was proposed, Dr. Sasaki gave whole-hearted assent to the promoter, and at the age of 70, he played the leading part for the realization of the project. The passionate devotion to the memory of his old teacher, with which he went about his task, was even pathetic. He had a few intimate friends to consult in this enterprise and led them in carrying out the plan of construction despite the fact that he met all kinds of hardship and difficulties.

Death of a Chum

While Dr. Sasaki was a student of zoology at the Tokyo Imperial University, one S. Matsuura, his classmate, died of an illness. The unfortunate young man had no father and his mother at his home town was so poor that she had no money to give her son a respectable burial. Under the circumstances, Dr. Sasaki and a few of his friends financed the funeral services and buried his body in the public cemetery in Yanaka. Since that time till he died, Dr. Sasaki visited the grave of his chum of university days whenever he passed near the cemetery, spending ¥1 for decorating the tombstone with flowers and burning incense in honor of the spirit of his friend.

Dr. Sasaki has many hobbies. He was a good angler, a mountaineer, and a good connoiseur of old curios. Above all, however, he was noted as a collector of netsuke, ornamental Japanese button for suspending a pouch. He was recognized as the best informed man in Japan on this subject. He had a collection of more than 2,000 rare netsukes. So enthusiastic was he in this hobby that he wrote a book on this subject. More than 400 illustrations in this book were painted by himself, showing that he was an artist as well.

In May, 1938, he became ill and succumbed on May 26 at the age of 81. When his Majesty the Emperor heard of his critical condition, he decorated him with the Second Order of Merit with the Double Rays of the Rising Sun. On the following day, when the funeral service was to be held, His Imperial Majesty graciously sent his messenger to his home with various gifts to his family in his honor.

MOTHER MINE

A Tribute and a Memory

I was born in Hamada, Shimane Prefecture, in a very pious home. My grand-parents were firm devotees of the Jodo Shinshu sect of Buddhism, and so were my parents.

As the killing of living beings is strictly forbidden in the Jodo Shinshu sect, the whole family took care not to kill even the tiniest of insects. We went to such extremes as to release the fleas into the yard whenever we caught them, so that no one dared to go into the yard, for that place was full of fleas.

We never neglected the Buddhist services held every morning and evening. I remember that when a child, I had to be told by my mother or grandmother quite often to do my morning and evening services.

Although every precaution was taken against killing living creatures, when it was for the sake of the country, my parents unhesitatingly went through the heart-breaking task.

Silkworm raising was quite extensive in my hometown. Like in other homes, we used to raise these worms. However, in order to take the thread from the cocoons, the pupae had to be killed. My mother did this diligently, praying to Amida Buddha all the while, and once in a year, a Buddhist rite was held for the pupae that were killed in that year.

When I was 14 years old, the Hamada Middle School, to which I was attending, was closed, and I was forced to transfer to a school in Matsue, which was 30 ri away from my hometown.

Upon my departure, my mother put into my baggage a card on which was inscribed the title of the Amida, and told me to pray to it every morning and night. I have prayed to it for all these years even to this day. It has even accompanied me twice to Europe.

Sermon Send-Off

Being such a pious woman, whenever the time came for me to go back to school after my summer vacation, my mother used to call the priest and had him give me a sermon. The sermon took the place of the grand send-off of other homes.

In the 32nd year of Meiji (1890), when I was 28 years old, I decided to go to Germany to study metallurgy. Just before leaving Japan, I went back to my home to say farewell to my parents and relatives.

A special meeting was held for me, to which the Reverend Nishiyuki, who was known at my hometown for his high virtues, was called to make a sermon. I then returned to Tokyo and was making preparations to leave, when I received a letter from my mother. It was written to the following effect:

"I thank you very much for coming all the way to see us the other day. I cannot express how sad I was on the day of our parting. However, after a deep contemplation on the following day, I felt that I had done wrong to feel so sad, for, as the Reverend Nishiyuki said, a scholar dies fighting in his pursuit of knowledge just as the soldier dies on the battlefield. I should not have felt so sad.

"Please study hard, for should you slack in any way, you would be doing great wrong to His Majesty the Emperor and to the people of your hometown, besides disgracing your family. When I thought of this, I felt that this was no time to cry.

"I earnestly beg of you to remember always the above fact. When you complete your great work, I am sure that I shall feel as though I were going to heaven. I shall be waiting eagerly for that day.

Grace of Buddha

"I have heard that we may leave the cares of our future life to Lord Buddha, who will take us into his warm arms. The grace of the Lord Buddha is imbued in every part of me, in my body and even in my bones. As the Lord Buddha never parts from us for even a minute, we have nothing to worry. Please remember this and rejoice over the Lord Buddha's mercy."

Even to this day, when I have attained my 70th year, I cannot stop my tears whenever I read the letter. I can feel the unfathomable love of my mother pulsating in the letter.

I heard later that on the day of my departure from Yokohama, my mother took the whole family to the Awashima beach in Hamada and looking far out to the sea, saw my ship off that wasn't there.

Such was my mother, but in February of the following year she was suddenly taken ill and passed away. The letter has become her last telling to me and a sacred souvenir. I have bound the letter and am keeping it with the greatest care.

Many memories come back to me of her great love. Soon upon my graduation from the university, I went to Ataidani, which was some seven ri away from my home, to study the manufacturing of iron from iron sand on a furnace worked with foot-bellows.

Lodged in a little hut deep in the mountains, I was intent in my investigation, when one day our servant came with a heavy load on his back. I was told that he was sent by my mother with food supplies and warm blankets. I felt so thankful, I could not suppress my tears.

The memories of my mother of her thoughtfulness and her great care shown to me remain deep in my heart. The kindnesses shown to me by my friends and acquaintances are many. But I am especially grateful for the love and mercy extended to me by my dear mother. (Dr. Kuniicht Tawara, Professor Emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University. From the King Magazine.)

Voice of Comfort

Soft, soothing and melodious, the voice of a Japanese woman flows out every night from the microphones of the Burma Broadcasting Corporation, to comfort and encourage the gallant sons of Nippon fighting on the various fronts.

The owner of the voice is pretty 24-year-old Mutsuko Ito, the only Japanese lady in Burma.

When the war broke out, she resigned from her post in Tokyo, and went to Bangkok. From there she travelled across the formidable mountain ranges of Burma in a truck, and was the first Japanese women to enter Rangoon.

That was during April. On April 15 she entered the Burma Broadcasting Corporation, the same day that this Corporation was established, with Mei-mei-tan, the Burmese lady announcer.

"I am astonished at the diligence of the Burmese women," says Miss Ito. "They work very hard, harder than the men. I am happy to know that my humble efforts over the air are a source of some consolation to our gallant fighting men."

STRONG STAPLE FIBER PROMISED IN FUTURE

Rayon Company Adviser Says Product More Durable Than Cotton Is Forthcoming

Highly pleased with the remarkable improvement made in the quality of staple fiber products during the past year or two, Asahiko Karashima, adviser to the Toyo Rayon Company, writing in the Nippon Sangyo, assures the nation that material turned out hereafter will have higher durability than those made from cotton and other natural fibers.

Mr. Karashima's article in brief follows:

"It was toward the end of 1936 that the popular use of staple fiber started in Japan in response to the declaration made by staple fiber manufacturers to the Commerce and Industry Ministry that nothing but staple fiber would be able to take the place of cotton and other natural fibers.

"It will be recalled that the then Commerce and Industry Minister Gotaro Ogawa realized the difficulty Japan was experiencing in the purchase of wool from Australia due to international troubles and that the subsequent outbreak of the China Affair handicapped Japan's imports of raw cotton from foreign sources.

"For some length of time, however, staple fiber products placed on sale were anything but encouraging in point of quality, and it was natural that their quality was adversely commented upon by the general public. Yet I was fully convinced that the experts concerned would be able to introduce products deserving popular confidence.

Meets Cotton Leaders

I met a number of leading people interested in the operation of cotton spinning mills, including Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, demanding their frank views as to what kind of staple fiber they required, and seeking the specifications of deniers, lengths and sections suiting their needs till I ascertained about the beginning of last year that, according to the Lie test conducted by the staple fiber mills, 16 denier should weigh at least 167 pounds, No. 20 denier 130 pounds, No. 30 denier 83 pounds and No. 40 denier 57 pounds.

"Thanks to the remarkable improvement made by cotton spinning mills on the durability of threads, it is now possible to turn out 100 pound threads from No. 55 denier, thereby showing a gain of about 45 pounds as compared with last year.

"Comments by users of handkerchiefs, towels, socks and summer gowns made of staple fiber exclusively, show that these products are now so durable that some of them take them to be of cotton. I am highly pleased with the speedy progress thus demonstrated in the technique of staple fiber production, it is true; but I am equally anxious to go on with necessary researches so as to turn out more durable staple fiber products than cotton in the future. It is my belief that a vast improvement will be realized in the course of another year or two."

Hemp From Rice Straw

Incidentally the Nippon Sangyo also reveals that the Aichi Prefectural Dyeing and Weaving Experimental Station is now working on a plan to utilize rice straw for the production of hemp cloth to serve as substitutes for natural hemp and staple fiber products.

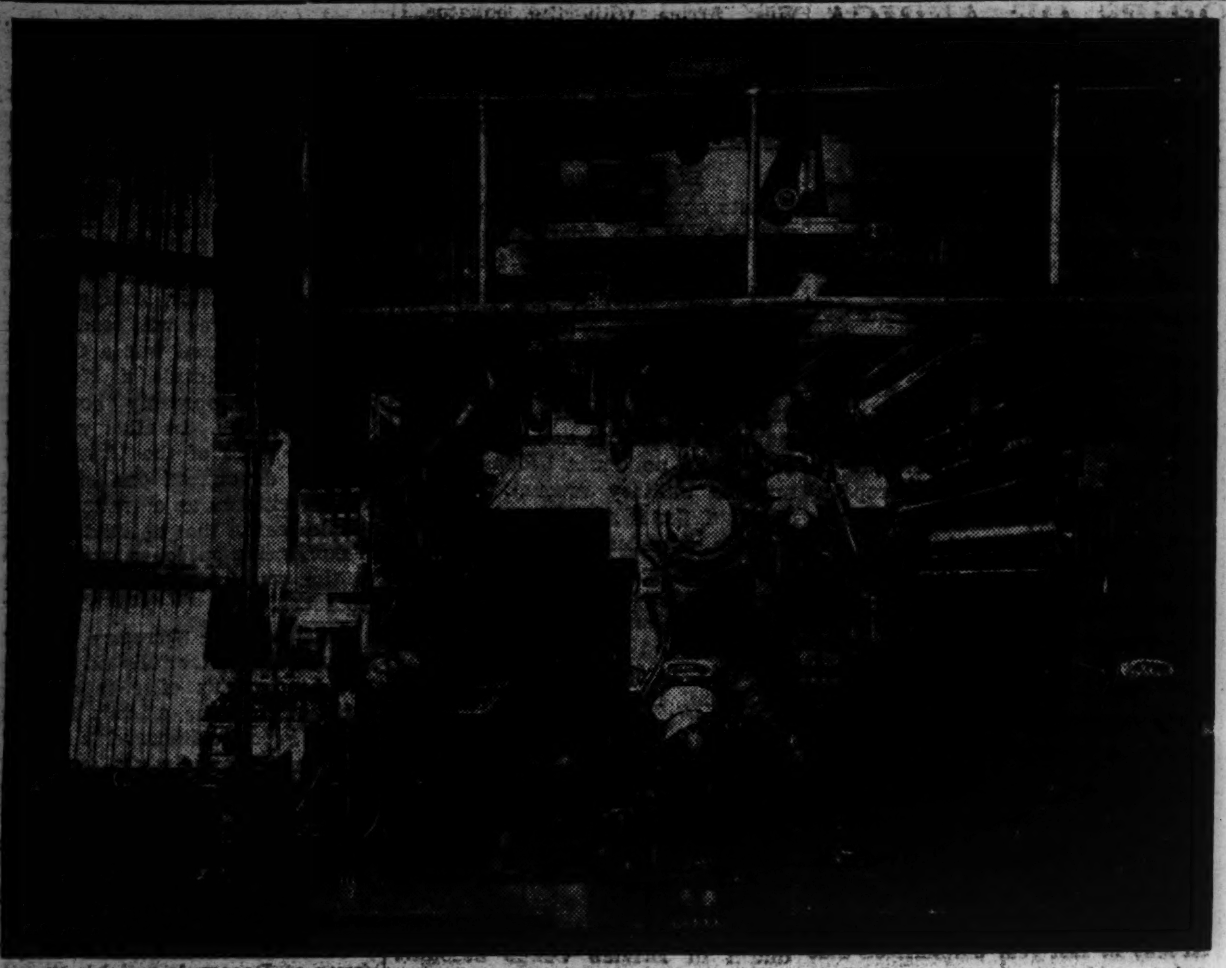
According to the process invented by experts of the Experimental Station, it has been detected that the fiber products made of rice straw are as strong as they are waterproof and are moreover low-priced so that they will make durable bags, satchel, rice containers as well as clothing material.

On the other hand, the Japan Fiber Experimental Association held a meeting of the interested professors of various universities and colleges at the Sericultural College, Ueda, on October 25 when these professors disclosed their respective researches in connection with the utilization of synthetic fiber taken from a large variety of vegetable plants. They took the opportunity to proceed with the study of staple fiber obtainable from rice straw under the direction of a fiber authority in the person of Doctor of Engineering Hirotaro Nishida, director of the Technical College at Kiryu, with bright prospects entertained as to the popular utilization of rice straw for production of hemp substitutes according to the promising process just introduced by the Aichi Dyeing and Weaving Experimental Station.

Ex-Chiangsters Turn Farmers

SHANGHAI—Chungking guerrillas and irregular troops, who are surrendering voluntarily to the Japanese garrison forces or Japanese gendarmerie in the Shanghai area are being dispatched to rural pacification districts to be engaged in farm work, Lieutenant-Colonel Hikozone Yokoyama, Army spokesman here, declared at a press conference recently.

Recording History



Each of these high-speed rotary presses turns out 130,000 four-page copies of a newspaper in an hour. Asahi has 20 such mighty printing machines.

At such tremendous rates are newspapers in this country recording history in the making.

Japan's Rubber Industry Was Built After Overcoming Many Difficulties

Heavy Pressure Exerted by Anglo-American Companies Was Successfully Fought Through to Attain Present High Level

Due to the complete withdrawal of the enemy forces from the southern regions, Japan's influence has been extended over an extensive area where rubber is produced annually to the extent of 1,240,000 tons. This covers 89 per cent of the total rubber production of the world of 1,391,000,000 tons.

Japan's annual consumption of rubber in the past did not exceed 100,000 tons on the basis of the record for 1934, while the annual consumption of rubber in the southern regions cannot be very great at the present.

Meantime, according to available records, the total annual consumption of rubber in Germany, Italy, France, Finland, Spain, and Switzerland is about 274,000 tons, which makes the total consumption of rubber by the Axis nations and other countries allied with the Axis about 400,000 tons a year, or less than one third of the total production of rubber in the area now under the influence of Japan.

As compared with the annual consumption of rubber in the United States reaching 600,000 tons, consumption in Japan was incredibly small. In other words, it means that Japan stood far behind the United States in respect of the rubber industry. With the capture of the biggest rubber producing centers of the world, Japan can now take big strides in its rubber industry, so that it may lead other nations in this special branch in the future.

Japan's present position in the rubber industry and the industry's past history are given by the Sangyo Keizai as follows:

Industry's Start

Japan's rubber industry had its start during the first Great War when the industrial circles of this country enjoyed a lucrative trade. However, Japan's rubber industry was in a primitive stage of development then and it experienced great difficulty due to the stiff competition of the Far Eastern Dunlop Rubber Company, which practically monopolized the rubber markets of Japan.

In 1920, the Yokohama Rubber Company was established with the cooperation of the Goodrich Tyre Company, which enabled rubber goods manufacturers of Japan to stand against the competition of the Far Eastern Dunlop Rubber Company. The establishment of the Yokohama Rubber Company with the assistance of the Goodrich Tyre Company of the United States divided the rubber industry of Japan into two fields, one belonging to the Far Eastern Dunlop Rubber Company of Britain and the other to the new company. And Japanese rubber goods manufacturers, who did not like to place themselves under the influence of either, continued independently as manufacturers of small rubber goods, although they were always under the heavy pressure of the two foreign companies.

The Japanese Tabi (bifurcated socks with rubber soles) Company, however, gradually rose to the same level as the Goodrich and Dunlop companies by dint of constant efforts. Severe competition ensued among the three companies, which necessitated the Japanese Tabi Company to start production of tyres like the two other companies. Thereupon, the Dunlop Rubber Company and the Goodrich Tyre Company, in order to monopolize the rubber market of the Orient, decided on positive measures. The Dunlop Rubber Company built factories in India, while the Goodrich Tyre Company opened factories in French Indo-China. Moreover, the United States and Britain, in order to shut out Japanese rubber goods from their markets at home as well as in their overseas territories established high tariff walls.

Challenge Accepted

In the face of such great difficulties in their way, the Japanese rubber goods manufacturers had no alternative but to accept the challenge of the other two companies by placing their industry on the same economic foundation as those of the United States and Britain. This marked the dawn of a new epoch on the rubber industry of this country.

But, the rubber goods manufacturers of Japan had another difficulty to overcome. In those days, the rubber producing centers of the world were almost exclusively in the hands of Britain and the Netherlands, and in order to protect their own rubber industries, the two countries enforced restrictions on the export of rubber from the southern regions. This infinitely weakened Japan's rubber industry.

Thus, for 30 years in the past, rubber goods manufacturers of Japan have been fighting against the heavy pressure exerted by the rubber interests of the United States and Britain. In 1938, Sumitomo made a big investment in the Futaba Rubber Company. In 1939, the Toyo Spinning Company invested a substantial amount in the Yokohama Rubber Company, which was followed, in quick succession, by the merger of the Takekawa Rubber Company, Uchida Belt Company, Nissan Rubber Company, and Kanatsubo Rubber Company into the Toyo Rubber Chemical Industry Company established just then.

Toyo Company Established

Almost simultaneously, the Toyo Tyre Company was established in Manchoukuo, which placed Japan in a position to compete with the rubber goods manufacturers of the United States and Britain on a better footing than before. In order to strengthen the position of Japan's rubber industry, a major adjustment was effected in it without delay, reducing the number of rubber goods manufacturing companies in the country from 1,100 to 360.

Thus, Japan was ready to start greater activities in the rubber industry when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, which has placed the biggest producing center of rubber in the world under the exclusive control of Japan. As a matter of course, the development of Japan's rubber industry has been infinitely accelerated.

Of late, most spinning companies are extending their activities to the field of rubber. For instance, the Kureha Spinning Company invested money in a rubber company established in Toyama, the Kabo Spinning made a major investment in the Japan-China Rubber Company, the Mitsui in the Japan Tyre Company, the Furukawa Concern in the Yokohama Rubber Company, Toyo Spinning in the Toyo Rubber Chemical Industry Company, the Nomura Concern in the Standard Rubber Shoe Company, and Sumitomo in the Futaba Rubber Company.

Course of Development

The rubber industry of Japan will develop along the course to be selected by those capitalists stated above. But, what course will be selected by them remains a question to be answered. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that their efforts will be devoted to the disposal of the surplus supply of rubber as far as possible. And in order to achieve the immediate purpose in view, they will do their best to reorganize the rubber industry in the country in such a manner as will enable them to make the most of their respective technical capabilities. Cooperation between the Toyo Spinning Company and the Yokohama Rubber Company, and that between the same spinning company and the Toyoda Automobile Company may be taken as an embodiment of the industrial policy entertained by many rubber companies of Japan.

Meanwhile, the Kanebo Spinning Company is expected to start activities in the rubber industry in close cooperation with the Japan-China Rubber Company.

There are many other capitalists who are expected to invest in the rubber industry in the near future. Thus, the rubber industry of Japan now stands at the dawn of a new and much brighter age.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	118.90	+ 2.50
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	88.40	+ 1.00
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	88.80	+ 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

BIG LEAF TOBACCO CROP IS EXPECTED IN N. CHINA

Double the Quantity for Last Year Likely, Thanks to Supply of Fertilizers

The supply of leaf tobacco in North China this year is expected to reach double the quantity for last year when the North China Tobacco Company purchased from all the leaf tobacco cultivators along the Shantung and Tientsin-Pukow Railways about 3,300,000 kans (1 kan is approximately eight pounds) of tobacco leaves, says the Nippon Sangyo.

At the beginning of the cultivation season this year, the weather was very unfavorable and a poor yield was anticipated. The anticipated difficulty, however, has been overcome thanks to the ample supply of fertilizers and the speedy improvements of the irrigation system.

The purchase of the leaf tobacco is now being conducted at 11 places along the railways stated above, where the North Tobacco Company keeps leaf tobacco exchange stations.

Bill Clearings

November 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	247,408	118,088
Balance	29,190	21,133

BOURSE ISSUE GAIN ANIMATES MARKET

Spectacular Rise of ¥7 at One Bound Made in Spots by Miyada Iron Works

Stimulated by the spurt of the bourse issue and Osaka Exchange, new, toward the close of the Thursday session, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed a continued scene of animation yesterday.

In the long-term section, for example, the bourse issue jumped up ¥3.90 and its new ¥3.00 at one bound, and Osaka Exchange, new ¥2.40. Next in the order of gains came Toa Tobacco which continued to rise ¥3.40 and its new ¥2.10, Japan Sand Iron ¥2.90, Hakodate Shipbuilding and Kotobuki Steel ¥2.40 each, Tokyo Rayon ¥2.10, Tekkoshoa ¥2.00, Komatsu Iron Works ¥1.50, Japan Piston ¥1.30, Furukawa Electric Industrial, Teikoku Fiber and Iwaki Coal ¥1.20 each. On the other hand, Kanegafuchi Industrial and Nichiro Fishery lost ¥1.80 each, and Kanebo Spinning, new ¥1.20.

The short-term section was irregular. As a matter of fact, the bourse issue rallied ¥2.50 and Osaka Exchange, new ¥3.50 and N.Y.K. ¥1.00, whereas Nichiro Fishery and Japan Mining slipped ¥3.20 and ¥100 respectively.

The spot market was invariably festive. Miyada Iron Works and its new made a spectacular rise of ¥7.00 at one bound, and Japan Aerifiers and its new stepped up ¥3.00 each, Mitsui Mining ¥2.50, Japan Pulp ¥2.30, Yokoyama Iron Works and its new ¥2.00 each, Toyo Light Metal ¥1.80, and Dairen Machinery ¥1.30.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	— Delivery — Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	145.8	....	142.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	78.5	77.8	77.2
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	77.1	77.6	77.5
Toa Hemp Ind. (50)	80.2	81.9	82.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.0	99.8	100.5
Showa Elec. Ind. (50)	83.6	83.8	84.6
Toa Tobacco (50)	114.9	113.1	112.9
Manchou Tobacco (35)	99.0	99.4	100.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	102.2	102.3	102.8
O. S. K. (50)	95.5	97.6	97.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	75.8	76.1	75.7
Nissan Steamship (50)	67.1	66.7	67.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	104.5	105.0	105.6
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind. (50)	113.2	115.2	115.7
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	147.9	148.9	149.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	70.9	70.0	70.9
Japan Beer (50)	....	115.4	....
Tropical Ind. (42½)	46.8	....	47.4
Sumatra Dev. (37½)	50.8	51.5	51.3
Asahi Glass (50)	128.6	127.0	127.0

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	118.2	9.3	7.3	118.9
N. Y. K., old	103.4	3.7	0.3	103.1
Do. new	88.4	96.9	85.5	88.4
Kanebo Spinning	145.1	6.0	4.3	145.1
Do. new	89.5	9.5	7.3	88.8
Teikoku Rayon, new	78.2	8.2	7.0	77.3
Osaka Stock, new	71.0	2.9	0.3	72.9
Japan Steel Tube	75.0	5.1	3.9	74.1
Japan Oil	83.1	3.1	1.5	81.6
S. M. R.	74.2	4.2	3.6	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	99.2	9.2	8.5	98.6
Hokkaido Coal	78.5	9.4	8.4	78.4
Toyo Rayon, new	62.6	2.6	2.1	62.1
Hitachi Iron Works	94.2	4.2	2.8	92.8
Kokura Iron Works	57.4	7.4	6.3	56.4
Japan Beer, new	57.3	7.3	6.6	56.6
Nichiro Fishery	78.5	8.5	5.5	75.5
Japan Fishery, new	45.1	5.9	5.1	45.9
Japan Sugar, new	73.0	3.4	3.0	73.0
Ensuiko Sugar	63.9	4.0	3.8	64.0
Japan Mining	62.9	2.9	1.9	61.9
Manchou Ind.	63.1	3.1	2.1	62.2

INDUSTRIAL BONDS OUT

74th Series of Debentures to Cover Converted Portion of Total

The Industrial Bank of Japan announced on Thursday the issue of its 74th series of discount debentures to cover the converted portion of the total, reports Domei.

The report adds that these debentures will be sold at their face value, that they are, redeemable in one year at a daily interest of ¥0.00825 per ¥100.00 and that payment for subscriptions, will be closed on December 15.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE

Figures in the Red, Continued Increase in Taxation, Shipping Disasters, Labor Troubles, Leading British Government a Merry Dance

Finances in the red, continued increase in taxation, shipping crisis, food and labor shortages, entailing countless problems hard to solve, now characterize the war economy of Britain after the series of reverses it has so far sustained since it originally went to war with Germany in Europe.

Reviewing the British war economy in its various phases, a recent issue of the magazine "Economist" comments, in substance, as follows:

In the period of three years between the outbreak of the current war in Europe and August of this year, the war expenditure of Britain amounted to a total of £12,100,000,000, which, when compared with the total war expenses incurred by the same country during the fifty-five months of the Great War, will be enough to show how huge are the military expenses called for by the present war.

On account of the suddeness with which military expenditure had expanded to such enormous figures, it was no more than 40 per cent of the total, or £5,200,000,000, that was financed by taxation, the remainder being met by short loans.

War Expenses Mount

The total military expenditure for the fiscal year of 1939-1940 in which the present war broke out was, as at the end of the second quarter, £1,140,000,000, representing 62.6 per cent of the total amount of annual expenditure. However, for 1940-1941, it rose to £3,200,000,000 at a bound or 83 per cent of the total expenditure. Although the exact figures for military expenses for 1941-1942 are unknown, there is no doubt but that it exceeded the £3,500,000,000 mark. For the current fiscal year of 1942-1943, the original estimates involved £4,500,000,000, but this amount has been increased to £5,286,000,000 by virtue of the supplementary estimates which recently passed Parliament.

Begins Arming

It will be recalled that Britain first set about armament expansion in a positive way in 1935. In March of that year, the British Government, in the form of White Paper, expressed its determination to launch rearmaments, which was followed by an announcement issued in May of the same year of its second program for expansion of the Royal Air Force in the train of the first five-year plan started in July, 1934. The military expenditure for that year, however, was £137,000,000, or only 17.9 per cent of the total expenditure. After the failure of its attempt at economic sanctions against Italy for its Ethiopian campaign, the British Government in March 1936 announced its plans for the mechanization of the army, large-scale expansion of the air force, modernization of its capital ships and for increased shipbuilding. Even for that year, military expenditure was no more than £186,000,000, or 22.5 per cent of the total expenditure.

It was during the fiscal year of 1937-1938 that Britain with the outbreak of the Spanish civil war in June, 1936, as a turning point, embarked on armament expansion in real earnest, giving up the policy of sound finance which it had been following up to that time. Notwithstanding this, the military expenditure for that year was £266,000,000, or 29.3 per cent of the total expenditure and no more.

Proportion Small

In the year of 1938-1939 during which the British semi-wartime structure was completed to cope with the German offensive which had been rapidly intensified in the meantime, as seen in the German Austrian Anschluss effected in March 1938; annexation of the Sudeten district in September of the same year and of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, the British war expenses amounted to only £399,000,000, representing, 37.4 per cent of the total expenditure.

Thus, in spite of the growing necessity for rearmaments to cope with the stringent situation, the increase in military expenses in Britain year after year had been only gradual. The year of 1939-1940, however, saw a sudden increase by a large amount in this important item of State expenditure. The figures for that year were almost ten times as large as those for the year of 1935-1936 when Britain started on its armament expansion campaign. Since then war finance has been sharply inflated year after year.

The percentage which military expenditure bears on the total state expenditure has also advanced accordingly—from 17.9 per cent for the fiscal year of 1935-1936 to 62.6 per cent for 1939-1940 and further to 83 per cent for 1940-1941. This rate must again have increased since then and today the greater portion of the annual expenditure is accounted for by war expenses.

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE

Total With Financial Institutions at End of October Is ¥7,115,000,000

Increasing enthusiasm to strengthen the nation's war effort on the home front were attested to by bank deposits throughout the country at the end of October as the ¥7,115,000,000 total bank deposits showed an increase of ¥148,000,000 over the corresponding figures in the preceding month.

It was reported further that the contribution of banking institutions toward the Government's war efforts is mounting. The total value of securities possessed by the savings banks, including Government bonds, aggregated ¥6,581,000,000 which shows an increase of ¥133,000,000 as compared with the end of September.

Good Crops Seen for C. China

SHANGHAI,—Favored by good weather conditions during the summer, interim reports from various parts of Central China indicate that the harvests of rice, wheat and raw cotton this year will surpass last year's crop by 10 to 30 per cent.

IMPORTANCE OF SILK EMPHASIZED BY INO

Agriculture Minister Stresses Fiber's Big Role as Leading Clothing Material in Future

The important role Japanese silk is required to play in the future as one of the leading materials for clothing was emphasized by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Tuesday morning when he attended a meeting of local officials in charge of the sericultural industry at the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, says the Nippon Sangyo. The paper gives the gist of his speech as follows:

"In view of the circumstances in which Japan's fiber industry stands at present, the supply of various fibers, such as staple fiber, and rayon, may not be quickly increased. Raw silk, therefore, has to play a more important role than heretofore as one of the leading raw materials for clothing for the people at large as well as for various military purposes.

"The demand for silk at home is steadily increasing. The short silk fiber and silk wool which have been manufactured by the joint efforts of official and civilian experts are opening a new field of activities for the sericultural industry in the country. Moreover, such byproducts as mulberry bark and chrysalis are in active demand for various purposes.

"The southern regions have had no textile industry worth mentioning, which render those regions entirely dependent on Japan's fiber industry. In view of these facts, the sericultural industry of Japan has a bright future.

"It is the established policy of Japan that about 40 per cent of its population should be maintained in the rural districts in order to secure the supply of provisions, which forms the foundation for the economic construction of Greater East Asia. But, in order to maintain so many people in the rural districts, they must be placed on an unshakable economic basic. In other words they must be enabled to live decently in the rural districts. In this connection, the sericultural industry has a far-reaching effect in stabilizing the economic condition of the rural communities."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1942

A New Anglo-American Bargain

Great Britain as a sovereign nation swore itself out of existence on November 10, when its Prime Minister Winston Churchill publicly bound himself in vassalage to the chief of another state. It was an evil day for the once mighty empire when the head of what all British subjects fondly and reverently call "His Majesty's Government" coweringly and shamelessly announced that he was an "active and ardent lieutenant" to President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States. The treasonable utterance would have certainly called for a national outcry demanding Churchill's summary execution but for the fact that the dismay of the people of England at the possibility of a crushing defeat in the war has stripped them of all their self-respect as a sovereign nation and numbed all their sense of decency in human relationships.

On the other hand, it must have given keen satisfaction to Roosevelt's lust for power to see so haughty a man as Churchill paying homage as his bonded subordinate. It must have strongly appealed to Roosevelt's native vanity to see the once mighty empire reduced to abject vassalage at his feet. And all this at the puny price of a military excursion into the territory of an already vanquished country! In spite of the general hurrah in many Allied quarters that greeted the African venture, an ironic note was sounded by the New York Daily News in its editorial remark of November 10: "It is not a second front. It is a thirty-first or thirty-second front and certainly it is not the second front that Stalin is looking for."

For the moment, one can readily visualize Roosevelt's snickering smile over the bargain. Whatever treachery may, as it surely will, be in store for the subsequent course of the transaction and whatever rise in price may, as it surely will, soon offset his initial satisfaction, the tradesman in Roosevelt must be gloating over the monetary pleasure.

The mercenary nature of the transaction was at once revealed in the same speech by Churchill of November 10, when he took the exception: "I have not become the King's First Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." What he meant by this, though he did not say so, was that whatever has remained of British integrity and honor had to be sacrificed in order to prevent the otherwise inevitable collapse of the ill-gotten realm.

Just as Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli went beyond his official capacity in mortgaging Britain in order to obtain the necessary funds from the Rothschilds for making the nation an empire both in name and reality by purchasing the major interest in the Suez Canal in 1875, so did Prime Minister Winston Churchill go beyond his official capacity to mortgage the British Empire in order to obtain the necessary aid from the United States to hold together the crumbling structure. The striking difference between the two cases, however, is that Disraeli's daring move was taken when the tide of national fortune was definitely on the rise while Churchill's present step is being taken when the tide of Britain's fortune is rapidly ebbing. Again with Disraeli, the Rothschilds' position was impregnable, while with Churchill, the mortgager is in the same boat with the mortgagee in its descent into the maelstrom of a hopeless war. The tie-up will go down in history as one of the most curious companionships in international affairs. Churchill may not, as he declares he will not, be the one to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. But there is every possibility that he may soon be presiding in a joint chairmanship with Roosevelt over the liquidation of the Democratic bloc of defeated nations.

The African expedition of the United States forces as a price for the subjugation of Britain may appear, as it does, somewhat puny in view of the line of least resistance which it represents. But, once entered, the transaction is certain to grow into a fatal compact which leaves no loophole for extrication. A glancing review of the case of the American Expeditionary Force immediately before the Armistice of 1918 serves as an ample warning against the temerity which marks the present American sally. In 1918, every American doughboy needed seven and a half tons of shipping for his passage to the friendly shores of France while his billet and two-thirds of his food were provided by the Allied powers in Europe. Today the necessary tonnage for his passage is more than double that of 1918 while his battle-front subsistence depends entirely on the transocean supplies from home. Let alone the blows of a frontal engagement, the submarine menace by itself is a sufficient cause for serious doubts as to the strategic wisdom of the venture. Roosevelt is thus merely throwing the youths of his country into a vast pit of quicksand, the toll of which may easily exceed all records in the annals of war. When the Axis might of swiftly maneuverable land and air forces is taken into consideration, the American excursion across the Atlantic is the height of folly, the fall from which will be fatal not only to the expeditionary forces themselves but to the very cause of the Allied war efforts.

We advance these observations not as warnings or advice to the United States or Britain. Nor do we shed tears of pity over the fools' bargain between Roosevelt and Churchill. We advance them only as food for thought. Our enemies may take it or leave it. It does not make the slightest difference to the determined course of our war efforts.

And in this connection, we recall George Bernard Shaw's hilarious satire, "The Apple Cart", in which, the time being 1980, the American Ambassador Charles Gates Dawes, III, offers to Britain the renunciation of the American Declaration of Independence only to be rejected by King Magnus of England who trenchantly remarks to the effect that what America offers as a merger is really the submergence of Britain under American domination. Churchill's declaration of November 10 went far beyond the reach of imagination of so outspoken a satirist as George Bernard Shaw. The war has not only advanced the date from 1980 to 1942 but also it has hastened the decay of Britain to skip the cue for the salutary entrance of King Magnus on the scene. The apple cart, too, of the Roosevelt-Churchill bargain is far different from that of the Shavian creation. And when it is spilled, it is not likely to be spilled by a harassed but wise king. It will be spilled either by an eventual quarrel between the two bargainers or by the onslaught of the Axis military power—or, more likely, by both.

Self-Recognition Remade Japan

The task of Asia today, becomes that of protecting and restoring Asiatic modes. But to do this she must herself first recognize and develop consciousness of those modes. For the shadows of the past are the promise of the future. No tree can be greater than the power that is in the seed. Life lies ever in the return to self. How many of the Evangels have uttered this truth! "Know thyself," was the greatest mystery spoken by the Delphic Oracle. "All in thyself," said the quiet voice of Confucius. And more striking still is the Indian story that carries the same message to its hearers. For once it happened, say the Buddhists, that, the Master having gathered his disciples round him, there shone forth before them suddenly—blasting the sight of all save Vajrapani, the completely-learned—a terrible figure, the figure of Siva, the Great God. Then Vajrapani, his companions being blinded, turned to the Master and said, "Tell me why, searching amongst all the stars and gods, equal in number to the sands of the Ganges, I have nowhere seen this glorious form. Who is he?" And the Buddha said, "He is thyself!" and Vajrapani, it is told, immediately attained the highest. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Ideals of the East.")

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 14, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Bringing more than 850 Japanese from the United States and Hawaii, the N.Y.K. liner Tatuta Maru returned to Japan today. The ship was the first to be sent by the Government to bring back Japanese residents in America and Hawaii.

* * *

Speaking to the press today on Manchoukuo's policy to cope with the prevailing situation, General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, declared that if anything should happen, Manchoukuo is determined to cooperate with Japan to tide over the difficulties and to attain the common aims of the two countries.

* * *

President Roosevelt today imposed severe restrictions on the entry and departure of persons to and from the United States. The restrictions provide that no American citizen shall attempt to enter or depart from the United States without a valid passport and special permission from the Secretary of State.

* * *

The pending issue between Japan and Peru on the anti-Japanese agitation, which broke out in Lima and in its vicinity in May last year has been amicably settled, as a result of prolonged negotiations between the Japanese and Peruvian Governments. Shortly after the outbreak of the incident, which resulted in the damage of property of Japanese residents, a vigorous protest was filed by Japan with the Peruvian Government demanding indemnity and other measures to preclude the recurrence of such an unfriendly incident.

AMERICA SEEKING TO CONTROL RICH TERRITORIES OF AFRICA

Since 1941 U.S. Has Been Attempting to Extend Its Military Designs in Dark Continent

By TOMIN SUZUKI

Special to the Japan Times and Contemporary Japan

In a total war, the possession of strategic invasion bases is of vital necessity. The United States, in order to extend all possible military assistance to Britain and its "democratic" partners, is dispatching American doughboys and war supplies to the "dark" continent. Being alarmed at the swift advance of Italo-German forces on the Egyptian front, President Roosevelt has taken this step to reinforce the defense preparations of Africa. Already one contingent of American troops has landed on Belgian Congo and another on Liberia. John Dough's current move in Africa has a close bearing on the recent resumption of British military operations against Madagascar in utter disregard of the legitimate protests of Vichy.

That the Roosevelt Government is desirous of obtaining invasion outposts in Africa can be clearly noticed from its various diplomatic and military gestures since the start of the Pacific war on December 8, 1941. Close on the heels of the first British attack on the French possession of Madagascar, Washington in May last entered into negotiations with the French authorities of Martinique Island, ignoring the representations of the Vichy Government, in an endeavor to secure the demobilization of French warships tied up there. Backed up by a show of military force, it inveigled the Martinique authorities into acquiescing in its proposal of disarming the French warships, and thus, it legitimized the germination of a positive African policy, somewhat similar in nature to its long-standing Caribbean policy. Then on August 27 it concluded a commercial agreement with Portugal providing for the exchange of major commodities between itself and Portuguese East Africa.

Imperialistic Venture

Retrospectively speaking, after the termination of the Spanish-American War, the United States annexed Porto Rico and established a protectorate over Cuba. It made Panama independent only to be placed under its control in 1903, stabilized financial domination over San Domingo and Haiti in 1907 and 1905 respectively and set up a military government in Nicaragua in 1916. The following year, it obtained the strategically important Virgin Islands which formerly belonged to Denmark. All these expansionist schemes relative to its Caribbean policy were carried out, firstly because it wanted to safeguard the strategic position of the Panama Canal, and secondly because it longed to acquire economic gains through the acquisition of profitable concessions. Subsequently, by increasing its economic investments, it succeeded in establishing undisputed control over the West Indies and Central American nations. It is true that both Cuba and Haiti are now independent countries, that the United States lifted its military occupation of Nicaragua in 1933, and that Panama is enjoying the status of a sovereign nation with the exception of the canal zone which is controlled by America. Still it would not be irrational to assert that all these countries are not enjoying genuine freedom, since they have to abide faithfully by the political, economic and military policies of Washington.

For a long time a struggle for supremacy in the West Indies and Central America had been going on between the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1940, the latter owing to the hazards of the European war retired from the contest leaving the former victor. In September, the same year, the war situation became so critical for Britain that it granted America a ninety-nine-year lease on its insular possessions on the Atlantic, stretching over a distance of 4,500 miles from Newfoundland to British Guiana, and then with the settlement of the destroyer-base agreement, the United States not only eliminated British influences from the Atlantic, but also significantly tightened its control over Latin America. Of the new naval and air bases acquired by the Roosevelt Government in exchange of fifty over-age destroyers to Britain, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia and Trinidad along with the Antille Islands form a strong Caribbean defense belt, while the military line connecting Newfoundland, Bermuda, Mariguana of the Bahamas and Georgetown of British Guiana serves the purpose of having defense stations on each of these places to repel an attack from the Atlantic. And now that Martinique has been virtually made a demilitarized area, the United States has been placed in a fortune circumstance to extend its military design to Africa.

Fleet Dispatched

In November, 1941, America dispatched a powerful naval detachment to Dutch Guiana to insure the stability of a southward drive. On April 6, 1942, it announced the establishment of its control over Curacao and the Oruba Islands, adding that the Dutch officers stationed in these localities would be placed under the command of the American navy. In this way, all the island possessions of the European countries off the North and South Americas were brought under the direct domination of John Dough. Having secured this hegemony over the New World, the United States is now anxious to gain a permanent foothold in Africa, thereby converting the Atlantic into its lake. Perhaps because of this ulterior motive, it has forced Brazil to participate in the European war, especially when the route from Brazil to Dakar in French Africa is the shortest way to cross the Atlantic. In this connection, it may be recalled that President Roosevelt in the course of his fireside chat delivered on May 27 last year emphasized that Dakar and the Azores and Cape Verde Islands constituted the safety zones for the Western Hemisphere.

The Washington Government is explaining that its dispatch of expeditionary forces to Africa has been motivated by the need of defending the sea communication channel to Egypt. However, the dispatch of American troops to Belgian Congo indicates that the United States is making arrangements to penetrate into French Equatorial Africa with a view to eventually establishing military control over Dakar, so that a Dakar-Natal link would facilitate its military operations against Germany and Italy. Owing to the interception of the sealanes criss-crossing Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria and the Suez by Italy and Germany, the United Nations have been compelled to construct an overland route in the "dark" continent. Two major overland routes are now being built by the Allies in Africa. One starts from Duala in French Equatorial Africa, which is under the control of the De Gaullist faction, and leads to Massawa on the Red Sea via Fort Lamy, El Fasher and Khartoum. The other starts from Capetown and meanders its way to Cairo passing through Kenya and Sudan, where it effects a junction with the Duala-Khartoum road. Belgian Congo, which intervenes between these two routes, possesses the best motor roads in Africa. In addition, it has 4,800 kilometers of railways and waterways whose navigable distance reached 28,000 kilometers within the territory. Of the network of motor roads in Belgian Congo, that leading to the Nile valley is well known. America is planning to improve the overland transportation system in Africa by linking the two new routes with the motor roads of Belgian Congo. When the overland routes are developed efficiently in the "dark" continent, they will considerably neutralize the effects of shipping losses and lessen the difficulty of transportating war materials.

Ports in Africa

Southwestern Africa has several ports and harbors of military importance for defending the Atlantic. The major ones are Konakry of French Guinea, Freetown of British Sierra Leone, Lome of Togo and Boma of Belgian Congo. Freetown is a first-class naval and air base, equipped with underground fuel storages and coastal fortifications. The air route from Freetown to Capetown is protected by Accra, a naval station on the Gold Coast; whereas other air routes starting from or converging on Capetown are defended by the defense organization of that city which, by analogy, is called the Gibraltar of South Africa. Harbor and dock facilities are being enlarged at Capetown at an estimated cost of £2,340,000. It is said that the recently completed dry dock there can accommodate a 50,000-ton vessel. It is, therefore, obvious that America would strive to utilize all these strategic ports to execute its own design of obtaining a zone of influence in Africa.

No one should think that French West Africa exists as an isolated area from the Mediterranean because of the intervening Sahara desert. Although the trans-Sahara railway, the construction of which has been planned since the seventies of the last century has not yet fully materialized, it must be recognized that the desert has been conquered due to the growth of regular motor and air traffic. The trans-Sahara motor bus service covers the distance between the Mediterranean and Nigeria in a few days, while the same distance can be covered in a day by a plane. The air line from Algiers to Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa is maintained by the Air France across the Sahara desert and the whole journey can be completed in four days. If one crosses this "sea of sands" by a motor car or a plane, he will at once notice a regular chain of fuel service stations at intervals of 400 to 500 kilometers. Because of this transportation activity, France has succeeded in linking North and West Africa with the equatorial zone, and it is no wonder that the United States should aspire to control them for the purpose of prosecuting a long drawn-out war with the Axis Powers.

Rich in Resources

Quite apart from the military importance of the "dark" continent, note should be taken of its economic potentialities in conducting a total war. Though the continent abounds in mineral and agricultural resources, its industrial development has so far been negligible. When its natural resources are systematically exploited and industrialized, it will no doubt become a formidable military arsenal. Besides diamond, South Africa produces copper, tin, asbestos, gold, silver, platinum, cobalt, chrome, iron, manganese, magnesite and mica. Belgian Congo has gold, diamond, copper, tin and radium and South Rhodesia is blessed with chrome, vanadium, manganese, copper and lead.

Belgian Congo, where American doughboys have landed, has an area of 2,385,120 square kilometers and it is eighty times larger than Belgium. The southeastern part of the colony is especially rich in minerals and it forms the economic artery of the entire region. Copper produced in Belgian Congo accounts for eight per cent of the world production. The Union Miniaire, a Belgian concern and one of the largest copper manufacturing companies in the world, has its head quarters at Elizabethville in the southeastern part of the country. The largest radium mine in the world is also situated near Elizabethville. Moreover, Belgian Congo is noted for its immense quantities of tropical agricultural products. Cotton production there was only 17,000 tons in 1932, but it swelled to 110,000 tons in 1937. It also exports coffee, cocoa and palm oil. It can be rightly assumed that all these economic potentialities of Belgian Congo have impelled the Roosevelt Government to utilize them as best as possible for war purposes. Still the question remains whether the material resources obtainable there and other places of Africa could be speedily mobilized to feed the requirements of the war.

Clash of Interests Seen

In case John Dough undertakes to develop the continent of Africa, which has a population of about 150,000,000, by investing abundant capital and employing cheap local labor, it is likely that a clash of interests would occur between America, Britain and the colonial administration of Belgian Congo. Nevertheless, it is certain that the United States, which has all along been interested in Africa, will utilize the present valuable opportunity to establish its influence in a manner satisfactory to its policy of realizing a link with the "dark" continent. Furthermore, it is obviously aware that the Atlantic cannot be safely defended without obtaining a military base in West Africa, and so it is vindicating its military intentions under the pretext of protecting the Western Hemisphere from invasion.

Up to now the United States has not made any remarkable move which can be construed as a menace to the offensive operations of Germany and Italy in Africa. It is constructing communication lines and military fortifications with the main object of prolonging the current Axis-"Democracy" hostilities in the world. Whether it is desirous of making Africa a most powerful battle front of the Allies is not clear. What can be observed from its present activities is that it is hurriedly attempting to stabilize its influence there by rendering assistance in the economic, industrial and military fields. This assistance can be interpreted as a well-planned design to extend its new imperialistic conception of the Monroe Doctrine to a strategic sector of Africa.

The European war and the Pacific hostilities have compelled Britain and other "democratic" Allies to accept the American principle of inter State harmony for the purpose of streamlining the collective war efforts. But so far this harmony has yielded advantageous gains to Washington which has not only entrenched its domination over Australia, New Zealand and the European insular possessions off the North and South Americas, but has acquired a foothold in Africa to enlarge its expansionist policy aimed at converting the Atlantic into a lake of its own. It is apparent that John Dough's present maneuver to organize effective military collaboration in Africa with Britain, the de Gaullist faction and the Belgian colonial administration is nothing but a calculated scheme to evolve an African policy as an extension of its Caribbean policy. Hence, America's interest in Africa is authoritarian in design than collaborative in character.

In the Periodicals

Shashin Shuho; a pictorial weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 246 dated November 11, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Mud-Slinging

To the Editor:

When the America First Committee was still stirring dust before the eyes of the interventionist Washington administration, President Roosevelt pounced upon Charles Lindbergh, a leader of the movement who was fast gaining popularity as a political figure rather than as a mere aviator, calling him a Copperhead. You will readily recall that a Copperhead was a Civil War term used to insult a Northerner who was supposedly cooperating with the South. In other words, the supreme head of the United States publicly denounced one of its full-fledged citizens as a traitor for the simple reason that he made a series of convincing speeches in opposition to the warlike policy of President Roosevelt.

Subsequently Secretary of War Henry Stimson tactfully turned down Mr. Lindbergh's offer to serve his country. As the officials in Washington expound Roosevelt's theory of freedoms day and night, it might be believed that the United States under the Roosevelt administration affords every citizen freedom of speech. But the fact remains that the American citizen is allowed to enjoy his inalienable rights as long as he, in his daily activities, stays within the favor of Roosevelt and his warmongering cohorts.

Mud-Slinging in U.S.

But this is not the point at issue today. What we have in mind is the way American leaders carry on mud-slinging and push their personal face-saving campaign.

Even in literary circles where freedom is said to prevail more than elsewhere in the United States, any reflection on the government, especially on its war policy, is considered a crime rather than a taboo. A few months back a book entitled "Valor of Ignorance" a book of 1909 which vividly laid bare the weakness of America's defenses was reprinted in the United States. Lew Gannet, book reviewer for the New York Herald Tribune, said: "Why this foul hash is revived today, and seriously discussed, is a mystery to me."

The book in question was written by Homer Lea who according to Clara Booth, noted American writer and wife of the publisher of Life, Fortune, and Time, was "Lieutenant-General of China's armies" under Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The Herald Tribune reviewer continued his mud-slinging at the author, saying the book "begins with the morbid philosophy of an undersized California boy suffering from a military mania and ends with a detailed prediction of the coming Japanese-American War." If Homer Lea ended his book with an overwhelming American victory in the conflict, Gannet must have said: "The book begins with the hundred per cent Americanism of a square-headed Californian embued with burning patriotism."

Lea, however, predicted: "Within twenty-four hours after a declaration of war," American control of Hawaii would be wiped out and the entire Philippine Islands would be conquered more rapidly than was Cuba by the United States in 1898. What was more astounding. Lea continued that within three or four months after the declaration of war Japan would occupy the states of Washington and Oregon, and within five months, the Japanese would land on Monterey. To those Americans who stubbornly stick to wishful thinking and keep their eyes closed to reality. Lea's book may seem "the new dust jacket" or an "American crackpot" as Gannet puts it. But judging from what has happened to the United States and its territories, fair observers would express amazement at the accuracy of Lea's prediction, while even prejudiced Americans might say that what he wrote about thirty-five years ago was not far from the truth.

Between Friends

Now let us turn our attention to mud-slinging among the Allied nations. When the battle of the South Pacific turned out disastrous to the American fleet, Admiral Richard S. Edwards, second in command of the United States fleet, declared that the American fleet in the South Pacific was strongly outnumbered. Then he went on to say that from his experiences in naval engagements with the Japanese Forces, he came to the conclusion: "The Japanese Navy is far superior in strength to the British fleet."

When British naval circles heard Admiral Edwards' remark over the Australian overseas broadcast, they waxed furious over the arrogance of the American naval leader, especially because it was no time for him to criticize the British navy as the American fleet had just been battered to pieces by the Japanese Naval Units in the South Pacific. The British man in the street felt terribly good when they listened to the Swedish broadcast that the Aftonbladet, an outstanding Swedish newspaper, confirmed the overwhelming Japanese victory in the recent naval battle of the South Pacific. The average Briton thought that the Swedish journal talked back to the arrogant Americans for him, for it declared:

"The United States celebrated the 27th of October as Navy Day. The Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo also took part in its own way in the celebration, by publishing a triumphant report. The Japanese declared that they won a great victory over the America navy in waters north of Santa Cruz Islands.

"It is now said that one considers it best for Washington to be prepared for the worst. Details are not available here yet about the battle but the Americans seem to have suffered serious losses."

In this conjunction, we recall that when the Libya campaign was developing miserably against the British last June, most of the military experts placed a lot of blame on the lack of dive bombers, and the "little people" of Great Britain thought that that was America's fault.

To make this more obvious, British Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair twice went over the air and told the people that dive bombers were ordered from the United States as far back as 1940 but they had not been delivered. In other words, the American authorities in Washington and American defense industry were to blame for Britain's disastrous reverses in Libya and Egypt inasmuch as they delayed delivery and sabotaged the British operations on the North African front.

The Americans, on the other hand, had a mouthful to say about the British war effort. The popular picture magazine Life in its October 10 issue warned the British not to fight for their Empire alone. In an open letter to the British people, the American journal declared:

"Cease fighting for the British Empire and fight for victory. America is going to help Great Britain no matter what happens but we wish to know what you are going to do to help us. We Americans may have different opinions about what we are fighting for, but we agree regarding the point that we are not fighting to keep the British Empire together.

"We regret having declared this point so clearly, but we do not wish that you have any illusions. If the British strategists are planning a war in order to keep their Empire, they will sooner or later understand that they have been planning alone.

"We wish to get something from the British people which with a few exceptions, we have never received, namely political concessions.

"If you stick too much to your Empire, you will lose this war because you will lose us."

This arrogant American statement burned up the Daily Herald in London, for it furiously hit back the American magazine, saying:

"Your extravagant comments do disservice the cause of the United Nations. Of course there may be some old fashioned Imperialists in this country just as there are still some old fashioned isolationists in yours. But it is nonsense and insulting to accuse the British people of fighting a war to hold the British Empire together. Your comment is monstrous ignorance or else monstrous malice."

As disunity between the United States and Great Britain was becoming increasingly apparent, leaders of public discussion had to step in to patch up the differences between the two peoples. Dorothy Thompson, that American scold, for one, took up the issue in a broadcast and pleaded for Anglo-American collaboration. She declared.

"The greatest need among the Allies is to learn how to wage a coalition war. Some Americans are criticizing their British Allies at a time when both American and British are up against a common enemy."

It seems to be their lot to criticize, denounce, and refute others. No wonder they try to minimize their enemy's war accomplishments, describing them as "fantastic" or "bombastic" claims. It is their favorite mud-slinging, and just that.

MASAO HAMADA

November 12.

A Little Bit Deaf in Her Years

A deaf old lady walked into a store, and asked for five cents' worth of castile soap.

"We don't sell a nickel's worth," said the clerk politely.

"Yes, I want the white kind," she answered pleasantly.

"You don't understand me, madam; I said a nickel wouldn't buy any castile soap in this establishment."

"Sure enough," replied the aged customer, "soap isn't what it used to be in my time; they put too much rozum in it nowadays."

"Oh, Lord," said the now distracted clerk, in a stage whisper, "will you listen to this old lunatic?" Placing his mouth to the dame's ear, he fairly screamed, "We don't sell a nickel's worth of soap here!"

"Yes," smiled the old lady, "I wish you would wrap it up securely with a double thickness of paper; I don't want it smelling up my bag."

The clerk rushed to a box, took out a bar of soap, and almost threw it at the old woman, exclaiming, "Take it and get out, you old harridan of thunderation!"

She smiled, wrapped it herself, and carefully laid her nickel on the counter. "You're the politest and most accommodatingest young man I ever seed, and I'll call again when I need more soap."